The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Intended European Tour of Count von Bismarck.

Capture of the Notorious Fenian Captain Mackay.

Proceedings of the National Commercial Convention.

PRUSSIA AND AMERICA.

Friendly Disposition of King William Toward the United States.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 9.

At an interview last week Count Von Bismarck told Gen. Carl Schurz that it was the most earnest desire of his royal master, the King of Prussia, to cultivate the good will of the people of the United States.

This favorable disposition of the King of Prussia is regarded by the Americans here as most important in view of the necessity which may arise for the selection of some European Power as umpire in the pending differences between the United States and Great Britain.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Subsidence of the Uneasiness, Caused by the Appearance of Affairs in Turkey.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The feeling of uneasiness created by the threatening appearance of affairs in Northern Turkey has somewhat subsided. The reports of the troubles on the Danube prove to have been greatly exaggerated.

GERMANY.

Intended Departure of Count Von Bismarck on a European Tour.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Count von Bismarck has obtained a leave of absence from his post as Prime Minister of the North German Confederation, and will devote several months to traveling through the various countries of Europe. His health, which has not been good for a long time, has at length compelled him to seek relaxation from his arduous duties. It is announced that the present Minister of Finance will replace the Premier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Accession to the Judiciary—Minister Adams' Departure—Capture of the Fenian Captain Mackay.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 9.

Selwyn is sure to succeed Sir William Erle as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

It is understood that the American Minister, Mr. Adams, will take his departure from England next April.

The notorious Fenian, Capt. Mackay, was captured in Cork on Friday evening by the police of that city. While the officers were *en route* to the jail with their prisoner, his friends rallied in great force, and for a time a desperate fight prevailed. The mob was finally beaten down, and the prisoner lodged in jail. The guards around the jail were doubled during the night, to prevent a rescue. Mackay is charged with leading the attack on the martello tower at Duncannon.

FRANCE.

Discussion of the Press Bill—Expulsion of Hanoverian Refugees.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The bill for the regulation of the Press is still under discussion in the Corps Legislatif. Last week the Liberals proposed, as an amendment to the bill, to insert a clause specially providing for trial by jury of all offences of the Press. After a heated debate the vote was taken yesterday on the amendment, and it was defeated by 200 nays to 35 yeas.

The French Government has consented to expel the Hanoverian refugees from the soil of France.

ITALY.

Movements of the United States Squadron.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Feb. 9.

During the stay of Admiral Farragut in Italy the fleet under his command will be stationed on the coast between Genoa and Civita Vecchia.

Enlistment of Maximilian's Heir in the Papal Zouaves.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Young Iturbide, the heir of the late Maximilian, has recently enlisted in the Papal Zouaves, at Rome.

GREECE.

Formation of a New Cabinet.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Dispatches have been received here from Athens, which state that a new Cabinet has at length been formed, with Bulgaris as the President and Minister of the Interior.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The National Commercial Convention—The Currency and Finance Report.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Commercial Convention opened this morning with prayer by Rev. R. L. Collyer, of Chicago.

Gen. Walbridge, of New-York, offered a series of resolutions, which he moved should lie on the table, and be in order for the action of the Convention next year.

The resolutions affirm the duty of Congress to foster all projects for the improvement of the present lines of communication, and of those which shall be projected, particularly those by land or water between the Atlantic and the Mississippi and the Pacific, and that facilities as far as possible be afforded to enable through lines from North to South, and from East to West, to have a double track.

Another resolution recommends a combination of railroads to secure a uniform system of freight for through trains, or connecting trains at a speed say of ten miles an hour, and favor the use of the same tracks for passengers, and light and costly freights, and of others for heavy freight.

The report of the Committee on Currency and Finance, submitted to the Convention yesterday, was warmly and ably discussed.

Mr. Fraley, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee, closed the debate.

He said that listening to all that had been said, both in the Committee room and during the discussion, had strengthened his opinion that the report covered about the sentiment of the country upon the sub- believed that the time had now come when it was the jects considered. There were times, of course, when it was necessary to suspend specie payments, but he duty of the country to resume specie payments as speedily as could safely be done. The wars of the Revolution, of 1812, and of our recent rebellion had necessitated the suspension of specie payments, and in the two former cases resumption was only secured by the almost utter bankruptcy. The great problem now is how to secure resumption without national dishonor or individual bankruptcy, and he believed this desirable result could be brought about by the adoption of the measures which had been presented in the report. A gradual process was contemplated by the report, and such a process would furnish no shock to any of the great business interests of the country. He believed that the adoption of this report would reduce the premium on gold by the confidence it would inspire, and that the people do not propose to shrink from their duty. Believing as he did in the report as a whole, he must decline to accept the various amendments that had been proposed. In regard to free banking, he thought the only question was how soon it could be safely entered upon. He had always been in favor of a free banking system, but he thought it could only be safely entered upon when every note issued by a free bank would be redeemable at its own counter or in some commercial centre in gold or silver. He defended the abolishment of the usury laws. Mr. Fraley closed his remarks, with stating his entire confidence in the ability of the Convention to wisely dispose of the questions embraced in his report, and his hope that that the best results would follow throughout the whole country from the action of the Convention.

Two amendments were accepted; the first recommending Congress to forbid national banks selling any gold received as interest for bonds pledged for their circulation until such time as the entire amounts reserved by law, kept by the banks, shall be made up by coin; the second, that the bonds of the United States already issued are exempted by law from taxation, and having thus been issued it would be a violation of the law of contracts, to impose taxes upon them now as well as a breach of faith on the part of the Government.

The report of the Committee was then adopted.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, reaffirming the adherence of the Convention to the principles of national honor, as indicated in the report of the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of New-York, three rousing cheers were given for the national honor. Votes of thanks were passed to the officers of the Convention, to the Boston Board of Trade, and to the State and city authorities, for attentions and hospitalities rendered; and after an eloquent closing address by President Fox, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

MEXICO.

Rebellion under Valdez—Preparations for an Uprising in Tamaulipas—Miscellaneous Intelligence from all Parts of the Republic.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Bureau of Mexican Intelligence, at Brownsville, sends the following news:

Another rebellion has broken out under Valdez. A detachment of Government troops has been routed by the revolutionists. An expedition from the interior, part of the State of Tobasco, has started, under the command of one Bastia, to march on the capital. Mendez is reported to be the prime mover.

Canales, Quiroga and Carvajal are organizing near Camargo, in Tamaulipas, preparatory to a revolution. Their agents are in Brownsville purchasing arms and munitions of war. Troops have been sent from Matamoras to fight them wherever found.

Gen. Lanchez Ocha, an Ortegaist, has been arrested and imprisoned at San Luis Potosi.

A movement is on foot in the State of Vera Cruz to detach several villages from that State, and form a new one.

From all parts of the interior come reports of robberies, kidnapping cases and murders.

Francesco G. Palacio has been elected Governor of the State of Durango.

The "Gefe Politico" of Puebla has ordered the imprisonment of persons unable to pay their debts.

Two Americans, named Cook and Pillow, *en route* for Tehuacan, were murdered by the Mexicans near Victoria. These were emigrants from Waco.

An expedition which started, under Felix Pina, to invade Jalapa, failed, owing to desertion.

The National Guard ball will open shortly.

Cortina has threatened a revolution if Juan Jose de la Gerza was not given possession of the gubernatorial seat of Tamaulipas, which he claims having won in the last election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sunday, Feb. 9.

Advices from Sinaloa to Feb. 1 have been received.

Much dissatisfaction was caused by the Legislature pronouncing in favor of Gen. Domingo Rubi for Governor.

The General Government had sent Corona to reconcile the difficulty, but before a settlement of the affair could be effected, Corona was recalled to Guadalajara as a check on Lozada; whereupon Martinez declared the election unconstitutional, and assumed command *ad interim* in Mazatlan. None of the officials had been removed.

No changes had been made, except in the Governorship.

Rubi was at Concordia with one thousand men. Martinez's force was smaller, but better supplied. No collision had yet taken place. The foreign merchants in Mazatlan were in favor of Martinez, expecting that he would allow several cargoes of European goods, now due, to enter at reduced duties. The difficulties are purely local; but Martinez and Rubi are supporters of President Juarez.

Arrived at San Francisco, ship *Speedwell,* from Malaga.

JAPAN.

Official Notification of the Arrangements Perfected for the Settlement of Foreigners at Nugata and Ebisuminato.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Feb. 9.

The Department of State has been officially informed of the following arrangements for the settlement of foreigners at Nugata and Ebisuminato:

Article 1.—The Japanese Government will construct at Ebisuminato, in the Island of Sado, proper warehouse accommodation in accordance with the requirements of the trade, in which foreign imports may be stored rent free for the space of thirty days.

Art. 2.—Efficient lighters shall be constructed for the landing and shipping of merchandise at Nugata and Ebisuminato. Lighters shall also be constructed for the safe conveyance of merchandise between Nugata and Ebisuminato. A fair charge shall be made for lighterage.

Art. 3.—In order to facilitate communication between Nugata and Ebisuminato the Japanese Government will provide steamers for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise, as well as for the towage of lighters between those places. A fair charge shall be made for these services, but foreigners shall be at liberty to employ steamers and lighters of their own for these purposes.

Art. 4.—In case it shall be found inconvenient to land and ship merchandise on the sea shore at Ebisuminato, the Japanese Government will open a passage into the lake at the back of the town.

Art. 5.—The Japanese Government will erect a suitable lighthouse near the mouth of the river Nugata, and place therein a light of the first order. Marks or buoys will be placed on the bar in order to facilitate the passage in and out of the river.

Art. 6.—Bonded warehouses shall be erected at Nugata in the same manner as at the other ports, and a convenient landing place for the landing or shipping of goods shall be constructed.

Art. 7.—Foreigners may freely rent or purchase from Japanese at Nugata and Ebisuminato lodgings, residences or godowns. They may also freely lease land for their lawful requirements at both these places. No special settlements will be constructed. At Nugata foreigners may lease land within the limits formed by the sea and by the river on the north and east of the town, and on the south and west by the boundary posts of the present jurisdiction of the Governor of Nugata. Rice fields, arable lands and other ground paying tribute to the Government shall not be rented directly from the Japanese holders without application first being made to the Governor for his permission.

Art. 8.—At Nugata the limits within which foreigners may go shall be settled at ten ri, more or less, in any direction from the Governor's official residence, according to the positions of the rivers and other natural objects. No limits will be fixed to the Island of Sado.

Large Fire in Pittsburg, Penn.—Loss $145,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, Feb. 9.

A destructive fire occurred at 4 o'clock this morning in the extensive four-story brick publishing house of Messrs. A. English & Co., on Fourth-street in this city, which entirely consumed the building and its contents, causing a total loss of $145,000. The loss on the stock is estimated at $70,000, embracing $40,000 in books, and machinery valued at $30,000. The loss on the building is $45,000. The insurance on the stock and building is about $45,000. The stereotype plates in the vault, which were saved, may reduce the loss to $80,000. The fire communicated to the adjoining dwelling of Mr. H. Bailey on the east, and a vacant warehouse on the west, which were entirely destroyed, Mr. Bailey losing all his furniture. Other houses near were much injured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Rival Florida Conventions.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Minority Convention held three sessions to-day in secret. Five more have signed the Constitution. Many of them have done so reluctantly, having come to the conclusion that they have been proceeding regardless of law and precedent. The Convention has concluded not to adjourn until they hear from Gen. Meade.

They have nominated a State ticket, consisting of Mr. Billings for Governor, Mr. Saunders (colored) for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Gibbs (colored) for member of Congress.

The regular Republican Nominating Convention is called by the State Committee for the 11th inst.

Messengers were sent last night to the neighboring plantations, calling the negroes to attend a mass meeting favoring the minority, which was held this afternoon. About 1,500 attended.

A speech by a colored minority delegate called for the hanging of the seceding members by some of the crowd. The speaker said, "burn them."

The portion claiming to be the majority will probably assemble on Monday, and proceed as though there had been no interruption.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Convention to-day adopted an ordinance providing for an election for the ratification of the Constitution immediately after adjournment, leaving the date blank.

Another ordinance provides that the elections for State, judicial, municipal parish officers, State Legislature and Congressional representatives shall be held at the same time of the election for the ratification of the Constitution.

An ordinance was adopted providing that registered electors may vote in any parish they may happen to be in on the day of the election, upon presentation of their registration papers.

Of the new appointments to the City Council by Gen. Hancock five are lawyers. Of these, Duplantiers and Leaumont are now Judges in the District Courts, and the other three have been on the bench. They are all citizens of the highest respectability, and are all whites.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Convention proceedings to-day were of little interest.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in favor of ousting Mr. Martin, of Yadkin.

A Conservative bill of rights was discussed, but without definite action.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Convention is still discussing the Bill of Rights. Nothing of public importance has transpired.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA Ga., Saturday, Feb. 8.

In the Convention to-day an ordinance was passed to provide means for defraying the expenses of the Convention by a tax of one-tenth of one per cent on all taxable property, the same to be collected on or before the 1st of May, 1868.

A resolution to expel A. A. Bradley, a negro delegate, was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The second section of the report of the Committee on Franchise, as adopted, recognises no distinction between the races, and provides that all voters shall have paid their taxes. If challenged they shall swear that their vote is not affected by any reward received or expected, nor have they given or promised any reward or made any threat to prevent any person from voting.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 8.

In the Convention to-day, the section authorizing the Legislature to create a bureau of agriculture and immigration was adopted.

A long debate occurred on the immigration part of the section, which was both opposed and urged on the Republican side.

A conservative member urged that legislation barring immigration, because of antagonism between the laborers of the two races was calculated to inaugurate a war of races.

A colored delegate, in reply, said if such a war came, it would never be inaugurated by the blacks.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Feb. 8.

In the Convention to-day the report of the Printing Committee, noticed some days ago, was taken up and adopted.

A resolution requiring all committees to report by the 14th inst. was referred.

A resolution requiring the report of the Committee on Destitution, as adopted yesterday, to be forwarded to Gen. Gillem, with the request that he issue the necessary order, was adopted.

The Arkansas Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Convention to-day was occupied in discussing the report of the Finance Committee.

The debate on the subject between Messrs. Brooks and Bradley was exciting.

The Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The full vote of Montgomery, Macon, Lee, Elmon, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Bullock and Coosa Counties foots up 13,159, of which all are negroes but 77.

The vote cast in the same counties on the Convention question was 17,590. The registered vote is 30,043. It is too soon to estimate, but the indications are that the Constitution will be defeated.

MOBILE, Ala., Sunday, Feb. 9.

The election, which was concluded yesterday, passed off in a quiet and orderly manner. The vote of this city foots up: Whites, 89; colored, 4,916.

Election of Delegates in Pennsylvania—Gen. Grant for President.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 8.

At the meeting of the Crawford County Republican Committee yesterday, the delegates favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant for President, and Galusha A. Grow, were elected to the State and Senatorial Convention.

The Nashville Board of Education—A Conflict of Authority.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 8.

The City Council last Summer elected a Board of Education of three classes, to serve one, two, and three years. The new Radical Council, elected in September, enacted a law removing the Board, and elected another to take charge of public schools on the 1st of January. In the latter part of December, the old Board obtained an injunction restraining the new Board from assuming office. The new Board thereupon applied to Chancellor Harrison to dissolve the injunction.

He modified his decision, to-day, sustaining the injunction, but modified it so that it shall not operate in restraint of the City Council in any action it may legally take in the premises. One of the members of the new Board is a colored man.

The river is falling slowly. There are four feet of water on the Shoals. The weather is warm to-day, with indications of rain. The steamer *Talisman,* for Cairo, has departed.

An attempt was made on Wednesday night by a couple of negroes to assassinate Charles Regan, near Carton Springs, eight miles from Gallatin. He was felled by a stroke from an axe, but the appearance of aid, in answer to his cries, frightened the negroes off.

CHINA.

Destructive Fire in Hong Kong—Attack on the British Consulate—Progress of the Rebellion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Arrived, bark *Zephyr,* from Hong Kong, with advices to Dec. 10.

A fire occurred in Hong Kong Nov. 27, which destroyed all of Jernes-street and part of Bonham-street. Numerous buildings were blown up, to prevent the spreading of the conflagration.

By the united efforts of the police, soldiers, and sailors, the flames were extinguished before they extended further than two or three hundred yards from Queen's Road. Several soldiers were injured, and a number of the Chinese killed. The district embraced between Queen's Road and Proya from the cross roads to the Harbor Master's office was wholly destroyed. The fire originated on the Proya in an establishment adjoining Schelposs & Co's.

The British Consulate was attacked by a party of armed Chinese on the night of December 1st. Two of the assassins were shot, and are supposed to have been killed. It is thought that the object of the Chinese was murder, as no attempt to plunder was made.

The subject of the approaching revision of the treaties between China and the great Powers, is actively discussed in commercial circles.

The war in the North between the Imperial and rebel forces is being vigorously waged. Full particulars have been received of a great battle at Shantung Promontory, in which the Imperialists defeated the rebel army, with an estimated loss of 80,000. The Imperialists subsequently were defeated in several severe engagements, with heavy loss.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Resignation of Sir Jno. McDonald—Letter from D'Arcy McGee.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Feb. 9.

A rumor is again in circulation here of the probable resignation of Sir Jno. A. McDonald.

McGee publishes a letter repudiating any connection with the movement for a reconsideration of the resolution expelling him from the St. Patrick Society. He says under no circumstances short of a thorough reformation of the Society could he consent again to become a member.

Protection Against Fenian Raids.

TORONTO, Sunday, Feb. 9.

It is reported that a strong force of regular troops are to be stationed along the Niagara frontier, on the opening of navigation, with a view to possible Fenian movements.

Daring Diamond Robbery in Cleveland—Recovery of the Property.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Feb. 8.

A bold robbery was attempted last night by Jon Dodge, an experienced thief. He went to the jewelry store of Hogan & Wade, and, capturing a tray containing diamonds and jewelry to the value of $10,000, made off with it, but was stopped by a street passenger, and the property recovered, with the exception of about $1,000 worth of diamonds, which were scattered in the snow. The thief was secured, but his confederate, who was waiting near at hand in a buggy, effected his escape.

The Memphis Avalanche Contempt Case.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Judge Hunter, of the Criminal Court, this morning modified his sentence in the *Avalanche* contempt case to ten days' imprisonment and $10 fine in each case. This afternoon, contrary to the expectation of all, he granted an appeal in the nature of a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the State next April, agreeing in the meantime to suspend all action, and make the first case a test appeal.

Extensive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 9.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the third story of the granite buildings, Nos. 113 and 115 Commercial-street, and was not extinguished until the two upper stories were destroyed. The cellar and first floor of No. 113 was occupied by Mayd & Tarbs, ship-chandlers. The third and fourth stories of No. 111 were occupied by John Taylor's Sons, dealers in ale and porter, whose loss is chiefly by water and not extensive. Above this firm were also several offices of commission merchants, whose premises were badly wet. The loss will reach several thousand dollars. All the sufferers were insured.

The Diamond Robbery in Cleveland—A Search in the Snow by Lamplight.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Feb. 8.

One of the liveliest sensations which has taken place in our city for many a day was caused last evening by an attempted heavy robbery. At half-past six o'clock a well-dressed, good-appearing stranger entered the jewelry store of Messrs. Hogan & Wade. He asked to be shown some diamond rings, and Mr. Hogan took from the show-case upon the counter a tray containing fifty-six diamond rings, the prices of which ranged from $55 to $650 each. The stranger carefully examined some of the more costly ones. Watching his opportunity he suddenly seized the tray and darted for the door, which was about twenty feet from where they were standing. But one person was in the room besides Mr. Hogan and his unprofitable customer—an employe who was sitting near the rear. Mr. Hogan—as would be expected of a man who saw eight or ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds taking unto themselves legs—gave utterance to a first-class shout of alarm—something which sounded like trying to pronounce all the vowels of the alphabet at once. At the same time he sprang over the counter to intercept the man at the door, as he would have to stop for an instant to open it; but the robber succeeded in getting out of the door, Mr. Hogan and his assistant being close at his heels, shouting "Thief!" with that vehemence which the occasion demanded. Near the pavement, just around the corner on Seneca-street, stood a horse and carriage, in which was the robber's confederate. The top of the buggy was down, and the wheel turned so that he might leap in an instant with his booty. This was the little programme they had arranged, and but for a single fortuitous circumstance it would have been completely successful. Fifteen seconds would not have elapsed from the time he seized the treasure until they would have been whirling rapidly away.

Fortunately, however, just as the thief emerged from the door Mr. B. W. Warner, who is employed in M. Burt's jewelry establishment, was passing the door on Superior-street. He at once comprehended the situation, and rushing up to the robber he flung his arms him. The man struggled fiercely to free himself, and smote Warner a grievous blow upon the head. The latter succeeded in tripping his antagonist, throwing him prostrate upon the slippery pavement. In his fall he flung the diamonds toward the buggy, scattering them in every direction. His confederate in the vehicle saw at once that "the jig was up," and drove rapidly down State-street toward the lake, leaving his unlucky "pal" to grapple alone with the Philistines. All this was but the work of a few seconds. Mr. Hogan and his clerk were almost immediately at the spot, and the man was delivered into custody.

Then commenced the search for the lost treasure. A large crowd soon collected, and as soon as possible a *posse* of policemen was dispatched thither to assist in the protection of the scattered jewels. Lamps were at once procured, and while the police kept the crowd at bay, Mr. Hogan, with a number of assistants, searched for the diamonds. The whole number in the tray, as before stated, was fifty-six. A large number of them were picked up in a few moments, having been scattered about the sidewalk. Brooms and shovels were then brought into requisition, and the ground within a radius of twenty or thirty feet was carefully swept. The *debris* of snow and earth was taken into the store and emptied upon the marble floor. There it was carefully looked over, little by little, and several of the rings were thus recovered. Every now and then "Here's another!" would send a ray of light over the clouded faces of the proprietors. At length, when the entire pile of sweepings had been sifted, it was ascertained that forty-five of the rings had been recovered, leaving eleven still missing. A policeman was detailed to remain on the spot over night, and it is hoped that more may be found this morning. The total value of the case of diamonds was in the vicinity of $10,000. Nearly all the highest priced ones were recovered, and it is thought that the value of those missing will not exceed $1,000 or $1,200.

At the Station-house the thief persisted in declaring that they had "got the wrong man." He said that his name was Joseph Dodge; that he came from Zanesville to this city about a year ago, and had been for some time a bar-tender. During the evening Mr. Hogan and the young man who was with him in the store visited the Station-house, and instantly identified him as the robber, but he most persistently declared that they were entirely mistaken—he had not been in the store that day. When asked how he came to get into the Station-house, he said that a man knocked him down in the street and took him there. He would not give the least clue to his confederate, declaring that he did not know what they were talking about.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star—$1,255,333 in Treasure.

The steamship *Rising Star,* which left Aspinwall Feb. 1, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Panama R. R. Co....	$13,186	Eugene Kelly & Co.	124,000
Moritz Meyer.....	36,336	Order....	50,000
Weil & Co....	31,377	Wells, Fargo & Co..	51,671
		Headley, Eno & Co.	270
Dabney, Morgan & Co....	37,792	Lees & Waller.....	460,700
Total....			$1,255,333

Late Advices from the Colombian States, Peru, Bolivia, Chili and the Central Republics.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

The principal theme of conversation the past week has been the assassination committed in Aspinwall, the particulars of which I gave you in a letter mailed some time ago. The President of the State has of course sided emphatically with the authorities of Aspinwall as regards the complaints made to him by Mr. Rice, the Consul, relative to the brutal treatment of the remains of the murdered man. Nothing, in the President's opinion, authorized them to take the dead man's money, or the funds of the State or municipality, for purposes of burial. Since my last one of the murderers, De Costro, has made a full confession of the crime. As the penalty for murder is only ten years' imprisonment, and the murderer is always allowed to escape after a few months' incarceration, no one stands in great dread of the sentence.

We have a few days later news from Bogota, but it is unimportant. Gen. Herran, just from Bogota, goes to New-York on this steamer.

Wm. H. Webb, the great *Dunderberg* builder, who has been in Nicaragua trying to negotiate an exclusive contract for the transit of that isthmus, but without success, is here, and will sail for New-York from Aspinwall on the 8th.

The gunboat *Suwannee* is at Panama, and the *Marblehead* at Aspinwall.

PERU.

We have dates from Lima and Callao to Jan. 23. Since the fall of Prado, Lima has been waiting for Canseco and Balta, the chiefs of the revolution, to appear. On the 19th of January Balta, who is called the "hero of Chiclayo," arrived at Callao. Canseco, who now claims the Presidency, landed at Callao on the 10th, and the streets of Callao and the capital were decorated in honor of his arrival. It is not at all probable, however, that Canseco will retain the Presidency long. Balta is much the more popular man; and besides, there is a large and influential portion of the people who begin to think they have not made much by substituting Canseco for Prado. In the meantime the Treasury is in a wretched condition, and no loan can be put upon the market in the present unsettled state of affairs.

BOLIVIA.

Another attempt to organize a revolution has failed in this Republic, and quiet now prevails.

CHILI.

Chilian dates are to Jan. 12. There is no news of importance. It is said that Reges, Secretary of the Treasury, will soon go out of office, on account of his having advanced to the speculator, Baron Riviere, $500,000, without exacting security from him.

Don Mariano Sanchez Fontecilla will soon make his appearance at Washington as Minister from Chili.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have news to the middle of the month of January from Guatemala, and from five to eight days later than was previously at hand from Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The intelligence is unimportant.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

News from the Emperor Theodore—The Statu Quo of the Army at Senafe—The Question of Supplies—Native System of Extortion.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

SENAFE, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Yesterday afternoon Col. Merewether and Mr. Munzinger received various letters from the captives at Magdala, and one letter by the same messenger, from Mr. Flad, who is with Theodore. Mr. Flad's letter bears the same date (Oct. 12) as that which Mr. Munzinger received from him a fortnight ago at Massowah, and, therefore, adds nothing of importance to the meagre information which I have already forwarded you about the doings of the King and the condition of the captives actually in his hands. The letters from Magdala are dated Nov. 11, or fifteen days later than those last received. However, beyond the fact that the captives are still well, and, having heard of the arrival at Zoulla of the advance brigade, are in much better spirits than formerly, the letters do not give much news. Theodore is still reported to be making desperate efforts to reach Magdala, his European artisans having told him that he could make far better terms with the British Government if he got the captives there into his possession, but to have met with so much opposition, both from the peasantry and from powerful rebels, and to be so encumbered by a huge mortar, declared to weigh 17,000 pounds, that he has only advanced 30 miles from Debra Tabor. He is pursuing the same mad policy of wholesale pillage and extermination which has made him the terror alike of friends and foes. It is said that on one occasion, when 150 of his soldiers suddenly disappeared, having either deserted or fallen victims to the peasantry, he broke out into such a fearful fit of ungovernable ferocity that all his followers but two fled from his presence, and he had to put his own Imperial shoulder to the wheel of the wagon which was carrying his baggage to a place of safety. On another occasion he loaded a party of priests with chains—in defiance of the national feeling in Abyssinia that the person of a priest is sacred—for no other offence than that the peasantry of the district refused to give him hostages for their loyal behavior, their chief declaring that he would never again meet Theodore unless it were on horseback and spear in hand. Yet, notwithstanding the vehement abhorrence with which he is by every one regarded, nobody dares to touch—no enemy to approach him. In the whole career of this remarkable man—even in the ease with which, against tenfold odds, and with nothing but his own genius to help him he raised himself from obscurity to the height of power, or yet in the successful daring with which he has assailed the strongest prejudices, and overthrown the most cherished institutions both of the nobles and of the people—there is, perhaps, nothing that so strikingly evinces his inborn capacity for rule and ascendancy over his fellow-men as the superstitious awe with which in this his utmost need and extremity they all regard him. He is surrounded by enemies who ought to be powerful enough to crush him at a blow. Menilek, the King of Shoa, advancing at the head of 20,000 men, to restore Workitt, the banished Queen of the Wollo Gallas, and Waagshum Gobaze of Lasha, the most influential chieftain in Abyssinia, have just concluded a treaty by which Magdala, if it fall to their united arms, is to be given over to Menilek, and they are both within a few days' march of Theodore's mutinous and terror-stricken camp. Yet, so far, they dare not fall upon him; and, in the opinion of one of the captives, it is doubtful whether the very sight of him, if he succeeds in reaching Magdala, will not put their armies to flight. The majority of the captives, however, consider his power at an end, and his downfall only a question of time. They write in high spirits of the certainty that Magdala will be taken by the rebels, who will in all probability restore them to liberty. Of these two views the more sanguine seems also the more probable; but it is necessary to remember that even the statements of the captives, although the most trustworthy sources of information at our command, cannot be taken implicitly on trust, except in so far as the writers relate what has come under their own observation. As to what is going on outside the walls of their prison they are, more or less, at the mercy of rumor's thousand tongues, which nowhere lie as they lie in Abyssinia. Their last reports are, indeed, thoroughly consistent with what they have before written, and also with other independent accounts; but, strictly speaking, they supply only two facts upon which is to found a theory as to Theodore's present prospects and their own. We know that Mr. Flad's letter took a month in getting from Debra Tabor to Magdala, and that, though Theodore set out from Debra Tabor on the 11th of October, he had not, up to the 11th of November, been seen or heard of near Magdala. Both these facts look as if the whole country were up in arms, and as if the hunters were gradually narrowing their circle round the Royal tiger, even though each may still shrink from facing his fatal spring. It seems, indeed, at first sight, inconsistent with this supposed universal dread of Theodore that he is helpless and scarcely able to advance a step. But, according to the explanation given me by Kassa's messenger to Col. Merewether—a very intelligent, well-educated Abyssinian, who was formerly one of Theodore's secretaries—the people, though they fear the King himself, do not fear his followers, but impede their movements by refusing them food or forage, and butchering all stragglers from the camp.

Experience has so far, on the whole, proved the wisdom of moving the advance brigade up to the Senafé. There is abundance of good water here, and grass for the cavalry horses and baggage animals. The climate, notwithstanding the somewhat violent variations of temperature, is very bracing and healthy. None of the troops have suffered, although the cold is severely felt at nights; the thermometer, which at midday is about 73 degrees, then dropping occasionally below 40 degrees; and even the muleteers and camel-drivers, who, by a strangely-cruel piece of neglect, have been sent up to this cold country without additional covering or warm clothes of any kind, appear so far to enjoy good health, though this can scarcely last long. They are either a very hardy race, or else there must be something in the climate sufficiently invigorating and health-giving to compensate for their nocturnal miseries, among which want of sleep cannot be the least. It is difficult enough under a tent and with warm blankets to get through the night without being awoke two or three times by the cold. The experiment, gratifying and satisfactory as it may be considered to all except the "vile bodies" of the muleteers experimented upon, has, however, been now carried quite far enough, and plenty of warm clothing ought to be provided for every one connected with the force. The Abyssinian Winter lasts for some two months more, though this is, I am told, the coldest time of the year; but even in the hot season the extreme changes of temperature make it dangerous to be unprovided with warm clothing. As a rule the climate is best on those plateaux which are from 6,000 to 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here at Senafé, which is just over 7,000 feet, it is not only good from a sanitary point of view, but as a mere matter of comfort would be most agreeable if we could have brought English homes and hearths with us. Even when the sun is too powerful to be pleasant, it is never too powerful for outdoor sport or work. There is usually a breeze to cool the air, and in the early mornings and afternoons the temperature is delicious. But, with no better protection than tents, and without fires, the cold from 5 o'clock in the evening to 6 in the morning is decidedly trying to comfort, though apparently not to health. There have been very few, and those only slight, cases of bronchial affection in the hospital. On the higher plateaux—say those from 9,000ft. to 14,000ft. above the level of the sea—the cold is too intense for health. On some of the highest it becomes positively unbearable. In the very low country, on the other hand, the heat is equally injurious, and fevers and malarious disorders frequently prevail. There are, doubtless, exceptions to all these rules, but still they may be considered as generally holding good. At Senafé, therefore, we have seen the Abyssinian climate almost at its best; the height is, perhaps, a lit le too great, due allowance being made for the fact that we are in the middle of winter.

The question of supplies is scarcely less important than that of climate, and here again we have good reason to congratulate ourselves. Although from a temporary deficiency of hard cash we have not yet been able to put the commissariat of the country to any severe test, it so far promises a large supply of most useful commodities. Grass, barley, wheat, butter, honey, sheep, goats, cattle, mules and ponies are already offered in fair numbers and quantities respectively, and more are said to be forthcoming. It is now too soon to speculate upon the extent to which the remaining articles can be supplied from the country, or upon the chances of the people continuing friendly and disposed to supply them. So far, although in Abyssinia, we have come very little in contact with the Abyssinians themselves, a few Abyssinian chiefs of the neighboring Schoomasaua and Akula-Kossay tribes have paid a visit to the camp with friendly offers of alliance and assistance; but nearly all, if not all, our traffic is carried on with the tribes generally, though incorrectly, included, and that on the best maps, under the wide designation of Shohoes. Strictly speaking, their language is the Shoho, but they themselves rejoice in a variety of "crack-jaw" names, and differ, many of them, in origin; and, though their modes of life and government are much the same, and they all easily unite in the most cosmopolitan spirit for the congenial purpose of fleecing a stranger, they nevertheless are quite independent, and on some points fiercely jealous of each other. A party of us were very nearly the innocent and unconscious cause of a bloody inter-tribal feud the other day. We went up to Mount Suera, the highest point near here, and about nine thousand feet above the sea, with a Senafé guide, whereas, as Suera is in Gasso Territory, we should have taken a Gasso guide. The three tribes nearest us are the Rassamo, Gasso and Selekdoos—all again coming under the designation of Menaferi, and all speaking Shoho. But, though fast friends and allies, they are quite ready to pull nose and crack heads on any question of interest or etiquette, and our neglect to take and, taking, pay a Gasso guide not only affected their honor as a tribe generally, but especially wounded the principal seat of their honor—their pocket. Our interloping friend of Senafé was at first told that if he did not leave the country he would wake some fine morning with a spear between his ribs. However, Col. Merewether came to his rescue, and diplomatically turned the tables upon the Gassos by taking them to task for not themselves coming forward in proper time as our guides, and leaving us at the mercy of an unenlightened Senafian, with no diploma for doing the honors of Suera.

Whatever their other little differences and jealousies, Gasso, Rassamo, and all the other "talkers" of Shoho, cordially unite in one point—a taste for extortion. This is so appalling, that a Christian believer in a future state of rewards and punishments is compelled in common charity to hope that it is partly due to an antediluvian ignorance of the value of money. This charitable view receives some color from the fact that the Shohoes—I must for convenience use this name, having satisfied my conscience by publicly declaring it incorrect—are uncivilized enough to prefer rice to rupees, and even bright brand-new German crowns. Some of them will not take money at all, and all act as if they had never heard of any coin or sum below the crown or dollar, worth about four shillings. The first night of our arrival they positively asked a dollar for about a farthing's worth of firewood, and, as we were shivering from the cold, it required all our British sense of justice to restrain us from giving in to these extortionate demands, and our British virtue, backed by the great bugbear of "political complications," studiously held over our heads, to prevent our forcibly taking the longed-for wood away. I am afraid that when the British private comes up here, who has a much livelier and stronger appreciation of the value of a penny than of any series of political complications, we shall have a little rough-and-ready justice occasionally administered. For the Senafians are as tiresome and vexatious in their system of bargaining as they are unscrupulous and greedy. They not only make us pay for everything far more than its worth—one horse's allowance of barley is now costing two shillings a day—but it takes as long to get one day's allowance out of them as in England it would take to buy stores for a dozen regiments. They all, as a matter of honor and etiquette, begin by asking far more than it is perfectly well understood that they mean to take, and each man insists upon selling his own bag of grain on his own account, in his own way, amid a confusion of noises and clatter of tongues that make the tents near our extempore market almost uninhabitable. Critics at home who have to watch the conduct of the Abyssinian Expedition must not forget that in some of the most vital, if not the most dignified or romantic questions connected with it, its managers will have to deal with people possessed of all the cunning and arrogance of the savage, but ignorant of some of the commonest rudiments of civilization, and will often be at the mercy of the most childish pretexts for inaction and delay. It is to be feared, moreover, that whatever the Abyssinians may think of British vices, British virtues are scarcely of a kind to inspire them with admiration or respect. They must find it rather hard to realize the notion of an army that does no plunder. When the advance brigade entered Senafé, and a few Sepoys were told off, in virtuous British fashion, to guard some barley straw that was lying within easy reach of our muleteers and other loafers, the Senafé chiefs rushed up in great consternation to remonstrate against their property being thus summarily looted. But if an army that does not plunder is in their eyes a nondescript, what must they think of an army that not only pays, but pays for everything far more than it is worth? Conduct so unprecedented in Shohoe and Abyssinian annals must be ascribed either to a folly specially sent here by Providence to be overreached, and as a sort of a set-off against the locusts, or to cowardice, if possible still more contemptible. Although any collision with the people of Tigré might be very mischievous, and ought in every way to be guarded against, still, if it should be forced upon the Advance Brigade, it will at least have this one important compensating feature, that it will show the people of the country that a British army does not fight any the worse for being guilty of the unmilitary weakness of paying its way.

Another Fatal Poisoning Case in Ohio.

From the Cleveland Leader, Feb. 8.

Close upon the heels of the terrible Parquet poisoning case in this city, in which a Coroner's jury has just found that a brother came to his death by poison at the hands of his sister, comes a new horror from Summit County, not less shocking in its detail, if suspicion be well founded, than the case here. On or about the 9th of September last, a young man named James Powles died suddenly, and under mysterious circumstances, at the residence of an old farmer living near Peninsula, in Summit County. The farmer was a respectable citizen, sixty years old, who lived happily with his wife—who was about his own age—in Pennsylvania, for many years. He had concluded to sell his personal property at auction, and had procured the services of James Powles as clerk of the sale. The sale was to have taken place on Tuesday, the 10th of September, and Powles arrived on the Sunday afternoon previous. The old lady prepared an excellent dinner for the family, in which chicken was a prominent feature. The young man ate very heartily of the chicken, with bread; but the old lady said that she had no appetite, and did not partake of the food. During the dinner the old farmer was noticed to be rolling on the grass, in front of the house, sick. In a couple of hours after dinner Powles was taken violently sick, and the next day he died. He was interred, and no suspicions were entertained of any foul play until recently. Within a week or ten days popular excitement over the mysterious events at the farmer's house has culminated in the exhumation of Jas. Powles by the Coroner, and an inquest over the remains. The stomach of the deceased was forwarded to Prof. J. L. Cassels, of this city, who is now engaged in a chemical examination of it.

The Embezzlement in Louisville—A Victim of Lotteries.

We have already published the particulars of the arrest in Louisville, Ky., of Joseph Bloomgart, First-Assistant Teller in the United States Surveyor's office in that city, for stealing $12,200. He had held the position for four years, and was very highly respected. When detected a few days ago, he confessed his misdeeds without the least equivocation, and produced, accurately kept, memoranda that showed he had been stealing for six months past. Of him the Louisville *Journal* says:

"Ever since 1861, we are authentically informed, Bloomgart has wooed the fickle goddess, Fortune, and has been thrice bankrupted thereby, and occasioned much suffering and financial embarrassment to his relatives and friends. The dame seems never to have smiled upon him. In 1861, when this mania first seized Bloomgart, he was well established in the fancy goods business somewhere on Main-street. So o'erleaping was his ambition for sudden wealth that in a very short time he sacrificed everything he possessed at the lottery wheel. His family and friends came to his relief, paid off his debts, and enabled him to start in business on Market-street. There he prospered until the old desire lured him back to the habit of "trying his luck." Before long he found himself penniless once more, and himself and family not only pensioners upon their kindred and friends, but virtual outcasts. Again he rallied, and procured business enough to support his family. Through their persuasion he conquered his passion for lottery-playing, and returned to his "old love" only within the last two weeks, and then entirely unknown to any of his acquaintances. The humiliating result of that backward step is known to the public. It is no less strange than true that every dollar of the money lately embezzled ($12,000) and all that previously lost by Bloomgart, was spent for lottery tickets. He never used a farthing of it in providing for his wife and children. To this purpose he always devoted his salary while in the Custom-house, and a prescribed sum while merchandising. He is a man of steady and moral habits, and no one is more attached to his family. Altogether the case is unparalleled."

Address to the Connecticut Republicans.

The Connecticut Republican State Central Committee has issued an address to the people in relation to the issues involved in the coming State election. We quote a few paragraphs as follows:

"Men may differ concerning the propriety of certain steps in the process of reconstruction, but upon the great question yet to be settled all patriotic men must and do agree. It may be stated thus: Andrew Johnson and the whole Democratic Party boldly demand that rebels shall be permitted to participate in the affairs of the nation, direct its policy, and hold offices of trust and power, while yet unrepentant, rebellious and malignant, hating the Government, and determined to rule it for their own wicked and damnable ends, or to ruin it. Congress and the Republican Party insist on no forfeited life, no sweeping punishment, are ready to forgive and welcome rebels, but demand that they shall give up their rebellion and become loyal and peaceful citizens of the Government they sought to destroy. Upon which side of this great issue will you be found? Democratic rebels at the South and their Democratic brethren at the North have formed a wicked alliance against the best interests and righteous claims of the Republic. We call upon all true-hearted men to bury every difference and join hearts in the common cause of National Unity.

Men may disagree concerning certain financial problems, but upon the great financial question yet to be settled, all honest men can have but one opinion. We state it thus: The Democratic Party has but one hope of success, and that through their alliance with the rebels. Should it attain power, it can keep it only by acceding to rebel demands, first of which is the repudiation of our national debt and the payment of the rebel debt. Upon which side of this issue will you as honest men be found?

Republicans of Connecticut! You can elect your ticket if you will. Last year you were partially defeated, partly by accident, partly by fraud; by accident, in that issues foreign to the real question were forced upon you by persistent misrepresentation, and the attention of the people diverted from the true nature of the contest; by fraud, in that vast sums of money were unscrupulously furnished and as unscrupulously expended by your opponents in corrupting the voters of the State. You have still to contend with a party strongly organized, flushed with partial success, backed by money, seeking dishonorable ends, and hesitating at no means for their accomplishment. The result is with you. It is no holiday contest upon which you have entered. There is a Republican majority in the State. It rests with you to say whether it shall be secured. The means and result are in these words: Work and Victory. Work in fact, and not in theory. Every man a worker and every man a victor should be the motto of this campaign. Yours is the opening engagement of the great Presidential battle, in which is to be fought out and settled, once and forever, the issues between right and wrong, justice and injustice, liberty and despotism. The nation stands watching and waiting the issue of this engagement. Your victory shall elevate to the highest office in a people's gift the man who, to-day, stands first in the hearts of his countrymen, the true patriot, the sagacious statesman, and the greatest captain of the world. Under his guidance tranquility shall be restored, justice established, prosperity insured, and "this shall be a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land."

A Tunnel Under the Niagara River.

From the Buffalo Courier, Feb. 5.

We understand that the project of tunneling the Niagara River, as proposed by that practical engineer, William Wallace, Esq., in the year 1842, and so strongly urged upon the consideration of the Common Council of Buffalo, in the year 1855, by Hon. Eli Cook, Mayor of Buffalo, has been revived, and is in the hands of capitalists and practical men, both in Canada and in this State, and is likely to result in its construction, thereby forming a direct and uninterrupted railroad connection between this city and Chicago, *via* Canada. When this project was first started and so urgently recommended by citizens who had the interests of the city at heart, it was frustrated by a counter project to erect an International bridge at Buffalo.

The place selected for a tunnel under the Niagara River is the shortest crossing between Fort Erie and the American side. The river at this point flows over a bed of solid stratified rock, and is twenty-four feet deep at the proposed site. These facts are eminently favorable to the process of tunneling, avoiding heavy expenses of deep excavations and heavy grades to and from the tunnel. The cost of this undertaking, as estimated by the cost of similar works in Europe—making all allowances for the difference in cost of material and labor, between the two countries—will be, it is said, far less than the estimated cost of a bridge at the same location.

Burning of the Car Shops of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad at Springfield.

From the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* of the 5th inst. we quote the following respecting the fire in that city on Tuesday morning:

"The fire originated in the paint shop belonging to the machine-shops of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and the flames were not extinguished until the paint shop, carpenters' shop, carshop, planing mill and a portion of the blacksmith shop had been destroyed, together with their contents. The car shop was of brick, two stories in height, sixty by one hundred feet, and contained the requisite machinery and three cars. West of this was the planing mill, built of wood 21 by 62 feet, which soon shared the fate of the other buildings. The damage is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000, and the Railway Company has an insurance of $50,000 divided among the following companies: Ætna, of Hartford, $20,000; Sangamo, of Springfield, Ill., $6,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $12,000; Home, of New-Haven, $6,000; Yonkers and New-York, of New-York, $6,000. The Company have already commenced the repairs of the blacksmith shop, and today ten fires will be in operation in the building, and no delay in the business of the Company will be experienced.

Important Patent Suit.—The great suit of Densmore vs The Cleveland Oil Tank Company began yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Sherman. James and Amos Densmore obtained, in 1866, a patent for a tank car for conveying petroleum in bulk, instead of in barrels, as formerly, and charge the defendants with infringing by using two hundred cars like theirs, and sue for $100,000 damages. Nearly all of the crude oil is transported in tank cars like those of plaintiffs, more than a thousand being in use by various parties. The case will occupy several days, and awakens great interest in the oil trade.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Feb. 8.*

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

NO. V.

Hon. John Sherman, Chairman Senate Committee on Finance:

The suggestion has been made that the success of a plan to fund the public debt at a low rate of interest would be promoted by casting a doubt over the probability of the payment in coin of the Five-twenty bonds, especially if that doubt emanated from a source which entitled it to consideration; and that the holders of these bonds to remove such doubt and secure an absolute certainty of coin payment, would consent to the sacrifice and exchange their Five-twenties for the new loan. Confessing myself unable to understand why the argument which I have undertaken to refute was presented at all, I do not conceive it possible that such a consideration could have any weight with the Committee, because,

I.—Such a policy would be short-sighted, unstatesmanlike, and dishonorable.

II.—It could have no possible chance of success; and,

III.—It would degrade us in the eyes of the financial world.

Nations are but aggregations of individuals; popular opinion the united expression of individual minds. In business, and especially in finance, the same principles which control one person will control the collective multitude of persons; what is wrong in one citizen is wrong in a community of citizens; whatever the individual mind holds unjust, the national conscience will not justify. It is then a perfectly unexceptional manner of determining such a policy, to apply to it the rules and principles which govern men in the common business of life. If it will not stand *that* test, it must fall. If the individual conscience revolts against it, the nation will brand it with condemnation.

A just and an honorable man becomes involved in financial difficulties. By a life of honest industry he has built up an extensive business, in the continuance of which the whole community around him is interested. He gives employment to labor, profit to trade, rewards to industry, education to youth, protection to the weak, alms to the poor. He is assailed by a traitor in his own household; powerful, vindictive and merciless, whom he himself has nourished and made strong. This enemy strikes not only at his business and his property, but at his very life and that of his family, and he is so active and vigorous that he is on the very point of destroying him. The just man's resources are exhausted, his strength is failing, without assistance he must perish, with it he can overcome his enemy and live. Under these circumstances he calls on his friends for assistance. If he succeeds, he knows that his resources will enable him to discharge every obligation; if he does not, they are worth less than the paper upon which they are inscribed. Of all this his friends are aware, and they know also that he is an honorable man and will keep his word; they are interested in his success; they detest his enemy. They come forward and pledge themselves to stand by him with the last man and the last dollar. He receives their money and gives his notes, upon his own terms and conditions, fixing the time of payment at a period when, if ever, he will be out of all difficulty. Through the aid thus secured he triumphs, destroys his enemy, preserves his life, property and business, and the sun of prosperity once more rises on his future!

Suppose now, after his business is once more placed on its old foundations, with these notes in the hands of those friends who have confided in his honor, or of their widows and orphans; and conscious not only of his ability, but also of his legal and moral obligation to pay them according to their tenor, some demon whispers in his ear that he can avoid paying a portion, or if not, that he may put off the time at a very small cost to himself—in other words, that he can so alarm his creditors that they will take whatever he pleases to offer, and he forthwith employs the very servants of the enemy which sought his life to circulate doubts of his intention to keep his promises, queries whether he cannot escape from his legal liability, and other rumors fatal to his good fame! Does language furnish any terms which would adequately express our scorn and detestation of such a man and such a policy? Should we hesitate to denounce him as a criminal repudiator, willing to take the benefit of a species of covert knavery which he lacked the courage openly to avow?

This simile utterly fails to give expression to the reality with which we are dealing. *That* is superlative *per se*. It is above and beyond it, admitting of no comparison without dwarfing its own proportions. This is no time to describe it; it needs no description. If some reckless men have, the country has not, forgotten the circumstances under which this solemn obligation was laid upon her conscience; when, out of the fiery furnace of her trial, she appealed to her children for the means of preserving her own life. They misrepresent her shamefully, who in her name seek to gain a temporary, doubtful advantage at the cost of her good name. Such policy—good statesmanship? It is worse than a crime, for it is a political error.

But follow out this personal illustration; Where a person in private life is negotiating with his creditors for an extension, what success would he probably meet with if he began by inspiring them with full confidence in his *ability* and an entire *want* of confidence in his *intention* to pay and in his personal integrity? You may answer that the case is different, for the Government holds the power and may say to the creditor, take these bonds or nothing. But this begs the whole question. I am considering it as one of negotiation, in which the creditor is to come in voluntarily, and in this view of it there is no difference between the two cases, and such an inquiry answers itself.

In the casualties of business, extensions are common incidents. The honorable merchant is the one who always secures them—the reckless and dishonest those who cannot obtain them at all. Where a change in circumstances or accident puts it beyond the power of the man of integrity to pay according to the tenor of his obligations—and in the shibboleth of the exchange his word is as good as his bond—his creditors will accept his own judgment upon his affairs, and never reject his application for delay; if his word is questionable, the law of trade requires that his estate should be closed. The same laws apply to nations.

And it may happen that a merchant or a banker finds an extension necessary when his assets are sufficient, but he must have a long delay in order to convert them into money. He is now met by the fact that the accumulation of his present rate of interest will, in the end, absorb too much of his means, and render full payment more difficult and remote. With extension he must have a reduction in his rate of interest. How does he secure it? Certainly not by discrediting his own securities and filling the minds of his creditors with alarm. No! He meets every engagement promptly, anticipating its maturity if possible. He inspires his creditors with confidence in his ability, his energy and his honor. He makes the reputation of his notes equal to the minted gold in value, and just as pure. In short, he makes them so good that those want them who have not got them, and those want more who have them already. When he has established this reputation for his paper he may easily reduce his rate of interest.

I might extend this comparison by innumerable illustrations. But business men will do it for themselves. The analogy, I maintain, is perfect. We can never fund our debt under a system which business experience and the laws of commerce alike condemn. To do it at a low rate of interest we must make our bonds so good that everybody will want them; so desirable that they will have a ready sale in all the financial marts of the world. Suspicion of the national integrity is destruction to the national credit.

In one respect those who would thus tamper with the national credit judge correctly. If this doubt about "coin payment" does become fastened upon our bonds, their holders will take early steps to remove it. They will not hold securities for investment which are infected with suspicions; they will not retain doubtful obligations. But they will exchange them for other bonds, which, in future times, other Congresses may make equally doubtful and uncertain! Will they not rather conclude that the tree which bears these doubts for its first fruits will, in its maturer years, bring forth the ashen apples of repudiation? Again, I ask, what, in such circumstances, would you expect a business man to do? What does he do now when he doubts the solvency or honesty of a debtor whose paper he holds? *Does he exchange it for other longer paper of the same individual bearing a lower rate of interest?* No! He indorses it without recourse, sells it without delay for the best price it will bring, and carries the discount to profit and loss. In the case I am considering the entry would be closed with a curse upon the infamy of the debtor which made the loss inevitable.

The national honor is as sensitive as female virtue. It will not—it should not—bear suspicion, doubt, question, or even discussion. At the first suggestion of either the heart of a true patriotic citizen should brim with indignation, as it does when the breath of slander touches the fame of his own mother. It is a credit to the country that such indignation is aroused in so many quarters by the recent bold and unblushing propositions affecting our national securities, involving a doubt of the payment in coin. Men feel a consciousness which they cannt always express, that all these arguments, plans, devices and propositions, of which the present Congress has seen so many, are so many imputations upon the honor of the country; that they, all of them, *mean* repudiation. To suffer a doubt to pass unchallenged is to admit that there is a reason for it, when they know there is none. Every such doubt is disguised repudiation. The heart which will entertain it will not be shocked at the reality, and those hearts in which such doubts find their natural resting places are the ones already black with the treason of former years. It strikes a thrill of sorrow through the land when earnest patriots, and men upon whose past record there is no blot or stain, are found, even for a moment, in such company. They are there by mistake, and in such society they will not—cannot—long remain.

ADIRONDACK.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

SPEECHES, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., OF THE LATE DANIEL S. DICKINSON, OF NEW-YORK. INCLUDING ADDRESSES ON IMPORTANT PUBLIC TOPICS; Speeches in the State and United States Senate, and in support of the Government during the Rebellion; Correspondence Private and Political, (collected and arranged by Mrs. Dickinson;) Poems, collected and arranged by Mrs. Mygatt, &c., Edited, with a Biography, by his brother, John R. Dickinson.

The lives of public men, which are signalized by honor, talent, and patriotism, are the property of the nation, belong to its character, and contribute to its fame. The life of this eminent citizen, as we have known it, and as we gather it from the terse and manly biographical sketch which accompanies these volumes, and from the speeches, addresses and correspondence, may be said to illustrate and enforce this remark.

There were three marked periods in Mr. Dickinson's public career. The first, from his entrance on official life as a State Senator in January, 1837, to his retirement from the post of Lieutenant-Governor in December, 1844; the second, from the period he entered the Senate of the United States, 1844, to the close of his term of service in that body, March, 1851; and the third, from the outbreak of the rebellion to his death.

In the first, as Senator and member of the Court for the Correction of Errors, as President of the Senate and presiding Judge of the highest judicial tribunal of the State, member of the Canal Board, Regent of the University, &c., &c.; as a legislator, jurist and presiding officer, he maintained a prominent rank. He took a leading part in the many important subjects that came before the Legislature for adjustment, prominent among which were the financial questions growing out of the discontinuance of the United States Bank, and the establishment of the Independent Treasury, to which the State policy had to be conformed; the Small Bill law; the Bank Suspension law; various measures in relation to the enlargement of the canals, and for the construction of the Erie Railroad, in which he took special interest.

In the second, he was in the midst of American statesmen of the highest mark. There were "giants in those days." Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Clayton, W. R. King, Mangum, Douglas, &c., were his compeers. For several successive years he was Chairman of the Committee on Finance of that body, a leading and responsible position, he took a leading part in all the prominent measures that occupied the attention of Congress during his term of service, which embraced some of the most eventful years of the national history. The annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, the settlement of the Oregon difficulty with Great Britain, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, the questions growing out of the acquisition of territory, the Compromise measures of 1850, including the formation of Governments for New-Mexico, California and Oregon, were some of the principal.

In December of that year he was addressed by several members elect of the State Legislature. That paper sums up his claims, in their judgment, to the approval and admiration of his countrymen as follows:

"At the close of the present session of Congress you will have served seven years in the Senate of the United States. During that period questions of the first magnitude, affecting the rights and honor of the country and the lasting well-being of the people, have been passed upon. In all of them you have borne a conspicuous part. In all of them you have identified yourself with the cause of the nation, and have adhered, with inflexible fidelity, to the requirements of the Constitution. No consequences personal to yourself, nor any considerations beyond your duty to your country, have for a moment swerved you from the path of rectitude. Unawed by threats, regardless of the assaults of faction, uninfluenced by any selfish fear, or any desire of favor from those who pursue their ends through denunciation or agitation, your cause has been such as honor dictated, and as a disinterested love of country will applaud. During the last session of the present Congress especially, through a long period of agitation which, extending from the halls of legislation to all quarters of the Republic, disturbed the public tranquility and menaced the very foundations of our Government, your labors were most arduous and responsible. You were found during all that period in the faithful discharge of your public obligations there to the Union and the Constitution, and foremost among the noble-minded statesmen of both parties, who, laying aside all partyism and every personal consideration, gave to their country their best energies, and brought to a happy consummation the great measures of pacification upon the maintenance of which, in the spirit which animated their framers, rests the continuance of our glorious Union."

It may be said, in this connection, that in all our political history, no tribute to the character and bearing of a political opponent has been so amply and fitly paid as that addressed by Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay to Mr. Dickinson, in recognition and grateful acknowledgment of his action in the Senate of the United States.

Later in the progress of this question, after rebellion had changed its aspect, and the doctrine of State sovereignity had assumed an attitude of hostility to the National Union, Mr. Dickinson, says his biographer, pointedly stated his own position upon the slavery question, in its earlier and later aspects as follows:

"While slavery remained within the protection of the Constitution, I sought, like the careful physician, to heal the diseased member, and save the body politic from harm on its account; but now that it has thrown off the Constitution, and broken out in armed rebellion, endangering the national existence, I would promptly act the part of the surgeon, and cut it off."

Thus, though his opinions relating to slavery, its rights and constitutional status within the Union, had undergone no change, the question in all its circumstances had been entirely changed by the slaveholding people and States assuming a new attitude toward the Government, repudiating the Constitution, discarding its protection, dictating the destruction of the Union, and attempting to enforce their infamous behests by the dernier argument of arms. It would be difficult to tell what other legal, logical, and at the same time loyal conclusion could be arrived at; or to demonstrate the charge of inconsistency that chronic partizanship has brought against him. The sun and centre of Mr. Dickinson's political system was the Union. To its recognition, as the pride and strength and safety of the nation, and the hope of the oppressed everywhere, all his theories tended; to defend and preserve it in its beneficent attributes—in the spirit of its founders—was the purpose of all his efforts. Thus he vehemently opposed the long course of Anti-Slavery agitation, as tending to weaken its hold upon the affections of the people, and destroy its moral force, and he sought, by all practical means, to allay the sectional irritation it occasioned. He declared that he would stand by the South in the maintenance of all the rights guaranteed by the bond of union; but when the South, using this ill-boding agitation for excuse, rebelled against the Union, we have seen with what entire devotion he threw himself into the conflict for its defence. Wherever, by whatever means, from whatever quarter the Union has been assailed or threatened, he never failed to be found facing the foe.

The third and final period of Mr. Dickinson's public career—that during the rebellion—by some charged with involving a partial incongruity of opinion, was nevertheless in perfect accordance with the dominating impulse of his entire life—unfaltering devotion to the life, the spirit, and the perpetuity of the Union. He was among the earliest of those who comprehended the situation, and came to the support of the Government, though the Administration was not of his party nor of his choice. He advocated from the first the most ample preparations and the thorough employment of the material strength of the nation, to combat by every means, and to put down at any cost, the head and front of armed treason; avowing his determination to sink party preferences and every other consideration in those of saving the Union, maintaining the Government and vindicating the national flag and the integrity of the national territory. He made the opening speech from the principal stand in front of the Washington Monument, in Union-square, at the great mass meeting in New-York, April 20, 1861, which pioneered the uprising of the nation; and from that time onward, through the whole of the efforts for raising volunteers and means for defence and support of the Government, devoted himself unsparingly to the work; speaking day after day, frequently twice on the same day, with great popular effect, to large assemblages of the people in many of the counties of Southern, Central and Western New-York; in New-England, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and several of the Western States, and through the Press to the people of the whole Union. Some of the best efforts of his life were produced in this patriotic work. His speeches, though so numerous, and following each other in such quick succession, were characterized by wonderful variety, each having in a large degree the freshness, originality and force of a new production. While rallying his fellow-citizens of all classes to the support of the Government, he took decided ground against keeping up 'party divisions—exhorting all loyal men, of whatever party, and especially all true Democrats, to come to the aid of the Administration, as the only agency available to national action in such a crisis, waiving all political distinctions and differences until the vastly paramount question of saving the country could be determined. The earnestness and force of his appeals, and his conspicuous example, were prominent among the causes which produced the wonderful unanimity at the North through the first year of the rebellion. Millions blessed his efforts. Loyalty and patriotic endeavor were strengthened and encouraged; faction and party spirit, abashed, retired from the scene, to crawl from their hiding-places at a later day, when the delays, disappointments, mistakes and burdens of the war should render the cause of the country more exposed to their insidious and baleful influences.

If it be remarked, that much of the correspondence is of a personal, or rather, not of a public nature, it will be remembered that the selection of this portion of these volumes was mainly the thought and labor of conjugal affection, and that it serves to illustrate not only the beauty of his domestic relations, but the tenderness and benignity of his disposition.

The biographer, after saying that his ablest intellectual efforts were undoubtedly produced at the Bar, but with two or three exceptions, no report of his forensic efforts has been preserved; that as an advocate he had few superiors, and as a popular speaker, his widespread reputation attests his power and effectiveness, adds:

"It was, however, in his private, domestic and neighborhood life that Mr. Dickinson's qualities were preëminently admirable. His family attachments were peculiarly strong, tender and devoted; his tastes domestic, his aspirations tending always most strongly toward home and friends. As a husband, a father, a neighbor, a friend, he has left a name and a remembrance that those who knew him best in those relations cherish beyond all his public honors."

We do not offer this outline as even a sketch of the contents of these volumes, which may be regarded as a valuable contribution to our political literature, and claiming perusal as belonging to the most striking events of our own times, and to the patriotic impulses of the American heart.

E. C.

CHEAP COOKING.

The Cheap Eating-House System of Glasgow—How it is Managed.

Glasgow, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

I have been much interested here as well as in Edinburgh by the "Cheap Cooking Depots," as they are called. The name, like that of the "Ragged Schools," is unfortunate, and conveys an erroneous impression. The establishments in this city are often in the most expensive and thronged thoroughfares, and are spacious, attractive and clean. I can conceive no better exhibition of philanthropy than to send a competent man to Glasgow to learn the minutiæ of the business, and then furnish means to enable him to duplicate it in New-York.

The plan originated with Mr. Corbitt, a gentleman of means and large philanthropic impulses. He supplied the requisite funds, ($50,000,) attended personally to the business, and after retaining five per cent. interest on his capital out of the profits, has distributed the remainder in charity. There are no accounts accessible to the public, but we see the excellence of the "depots," and know that considerable sums are annually distributed to the public charities, showing that the enterprise is remunerative. Last year, Mr. Corbitt left Glasgow for London, and made over the enterprise to his purveyor, Mr. T. Jenkins, who has kindly given me all the details I asked, and showed the greatest willingness to aid me in my inquiries. Mr. Jenkins has the use of Mr. Corbitt's investment until he can pay it off out of the profits, meanwhile allowing Mr. Corbitt five per cent. interest.

I obtained a letter of introduction to Mr. Jenkins, and with a friend called upon him one morning about 10:30 o'clock, at the principal kitchen. This establishment is suburban, in dimensions about 70 by 160 feet, entirely roofed over, and but one story high—a large shed, in fact. It contains a bakery, boiling and roasting arrangements, large store-rooms, and a stable for five horses and wagons. All the soup for the "depots" is made here. We found thirteen 100-gallon kettles full of soup or broth nearly ready for delivery. The soup is made of fresh beef, all the bones being first removed by the butcher, and the meat rolled up and tied with twine. It is cut into about 10-pound parcels, put into cold water, boiled three hours, then taken out, and when cold is cut up in slices for the table. It costs at present about 14 cents per pound. There is a large machine for cutting up the vegetables, and everything is kept scrupulously clean and very inviting. In the boiling department are employed seven of the heartiest women I ever saw, who get £15 a year and board, except the head one, who gets £24—very good wages for this country. In the bakery sixty dozen 2-pound loaves and five thousand rolls are made daily, beside a great variety of cake and some baked puddings. The tea and coffee, puddings generally, hashes, potatoes, &c., are all cooked at the "depots." The store-rooms are ample, and the supply enormous. I noticed a large quantity of damson-plum preserve, and spoke of it. Mr. Jenkins said that he had recently bought ten tons, at 7d. per pound, and that more than half was gone. All articles used are of the best quality; prime butter being now 13d. per pound; milk, 10d. per gallon, and potatoes £5 10s. per ton.

After thoroughly inspecting the kitchen, we went to the cooking depots, so called, before the hour when they are thronged for dinner, to examine in detail the arrangements. We found one in Argyle-street, and telling the Superintendent what we wanted, she very civilly showed us all over it. It is a large four-story building on one of the principal business streets, corresponding say to Fulton-street, and the upper floors are all occupied by the depot. By recollection I should judge each floor was 40 by 60 feet. On each floor there is a portion latticed off for ladies. The tables are covered with waxed cloth, and accommodate eight persons each. In the depot we visited they sell about 1,800 meals daily, and Mr. Jenkins has twenty-nine depots, though they are not all so large as this, so you can imagine the scale of the enterprise, employing twenty-four waiters and matron, at £15 a year and board, who are kept in attendance from 6:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. The waiters receive no gratuity from guests, wear a neat and tidy costume, and seem to be very modest and well behaved. The crockery, knives and spoons seemed very clean. The rooms are well lighted with large plate-glass windows, and are quite as attractive as any but our first-class eating-houses.

After attending to some other matters for a couple of hours, we wanted a little lunch, and proposed going to one of these depots to get some of the soup we had seen so nicely prepared. We went to one in our neighborhood, in Mitchell's-lane, and found it similar in most respects to the others I have described. On entering we each paid 5d., or ten cents, and received a check. We went to the second story, as it was more quiet, and called for a bowl of soup. A pint bowl of excellent barley broth was one penny, and a large slice of bread a halfpenny. Unable to finish so abundant a supply of soup, and to exhaust my 5d., I asked for some fresh minced meat and potatoes, of which a very ample supply was brought, and a cup of black tea, which proved excellent. My friend, instead, after soup, took some apple pie, covered with honest and excellent cream. All these for ten cents from each of us. No wines or liquors of any sort are sold; but in the Summer lemonade, soda water and ginger beer.

Now I can assure you that, except Delmonico's, there is no down-town eating house in New-York that I know of where the arrangements are more comfortable, the attendance better, or the cleanliness equal to that which we found in the "cheap cooking depots" of Glasgow. There was nothing which the most fastidious could object to—the class of customers where I went being chiefly clerks, &c., young lads wanting a cheap meal. Had we inclined we need only have spent *one penny*, as many do, for a nice bowl of hot broth or a cup of tea or coffee. Of the 1,800 meals daily about 1,200 are dinners; the rest breakfast and tea. The most profitable thing is tea; one ounce of good tea making six cups.

There is nothing about one of these establishments to remind you that you are in a "cheap cooking depot." And in this country the contrast afforded by the singular economy and desirableness of the meal is the more striking as the expense of ordinary hotels is very great and the real comfort very small. At the hotels the rooms are spacious, the attendants obsequious, and the charges enormous; while at these cheap dining-halls you get as good a dinner, as cleanly cooked, for less than you have to pay the waiters elsewhere.

Besides examining these depots in Glasgow, I visited one established by Miss Catharine Sinclair in Edinburgh. There is, perhaps, no good reason why the enterprise should not be as successful in Edinburgh as in Glasgow, except that it lacked the zeal and energy of Mr. Corbitt to organize it. The depot I visited in Edinburgh is on George IV. Bridge, well situated, but somehow it has failed to attract the class for whom Miss Sinclair designed it. Few working men or mechanics frequent it—chiefly country people and strangers. They dispose of about 300 meals a day, and the whole affair lacks the life and energy so apparent in Glasgow. Yet, although not a success, the establishments in Edinburgh pay their way, and Miss Sinclair's estate receives the regular interest on the amount she invested in them. In Glasgow, on the other hand, many of the depots being on the quay and among the workshops, are resorted to by the working classes; and they find in them a valuable substitute for that bane of their order—a dram. I wish that some one in New-York might be interested to establish corresponding institutions, some thirty or forty of them, in New-York. They would prove a most valuable boon to the middle classes.

A. R.

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.

Alaska and St. Thomas—Hon. Robert J. Walker's Letter.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, in his letter in relation to the acquisition of Alaska and of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, mentions the various advantages to be derived by the United States from their possession. From its climate, numerous harbors, timber, minerals, &c., Alaska is declared to be of inestimable value; but considerations which deeply concern our maritime, commercial and political supremacy, render its acquisition most necessary. Mr. Walker says:

"The ultimate struggle for the command of the commerce and exchanges of the world is to be decided mainly upon the Pacific, and the acquisition of Alaska, including the Aleutian isles, has immensely strengthened our position on that ocean. It carries us half-way across the Pacific, and within a few days of China and Japan. The climate of these islands is most genial and salubrious, and many excellent harbors are found there. We own now the whole western Pacific Coast from Lower California to the Arctic Sea, except British Columbia, which (against my earnest protest in the Cabinet) was ceded to England in 1846. I say *ceded*, for our title to the whole of Oregon, from the forty-second parallel northward to Russian America was in truth 'clear and unquestionable.' But, possessing now the whole western Pacific Coast from the thirty-second parallel of north latitude to the Arctic, except the intervening distance from 49 to 54 40, now a British colony, it must come to us eventually by a commercial and political attraction, which is as irresistible as the law of gravitation. British Columbia was lost to us by the most unfortunate diplomacy, extending through a long period of time; but Alaska can only be sacrificed by the fossil remains of a party not yet quite extinct, which would have confined us within the original limits of the Republic, east of the Mississippi and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude."

The advantages to be derived from the possession of St. Thomas, in case of another war with England, are presented at length. It could be easily rendered impregnable, while it would flank the port of Nassau, where undoubtedly the fleet of England would concentrate for an attack upon our coast and commerce. As all future wars in which we may be concerned will be mainly maritime wars, it will be necessary for us to have ocean coal depots at many points. In our anthracite coal for naval purposes we possess advantages over any other nation, as it makes no smoke; but of what use will it be if we have no depots where it can be supplied to our steamers? Mr. Walker says:

"Let us remember that England is the workshop that lives only by her trade with all the world. Her commerce in imports and exports, including what she carries for other countries, reaches nearly two billions of dollars a year. Destroy this trade — which, with proper coal depots, our swift war steamers and privateers could do—and England falls forever. Great as the loss would be, the experience of 1807 has proved that with our immense interior resources we can survive an embargo, but England could not. That this question is thoroughly understood in England may be seen by perusing the British Press."

But while England has nearly a hundred coal-depots for her steamers, scattered all over the world, we have not one; and the events of the late rebellion proved that we cannot trust to neutral Powers for them. Mr. Walker continues:

"I certainly do not advise any aggressive war upon England or any other country, for an unjust war is in reality wholesale murder; but we must not forget that we have many vital questions with her unsettled; among these are the *Alabama* claims and the protection due our adopted citizens. Nor should we forget that the so-called Dominion of Canada, intended to embrace all British America as a rival Power to us on the Atlantic and Pacific in alliance with England, was gotten up by Lord Palmerston during the rebellion in direct hostility to the United States. This projected British American Empire originated in the same hostile spirit to us that sent forth the *Alabama* and other British cruisers for the destruction of our commerce during the rebellion. We desire peace with England and all the world; but if we are forced into another war, with her it must be the last. In such an event we must seize and hold all British America. We must land a sufficient force in Ireland, with arms for her whole people, and thus secure independence. We must appeal to Irishmen not only in Ireland, but in England and in British America, and all over the world, for aid and coöperation. From our Pacific coast we must assail her East India possessions, and finally destroy her commerce upon the ocean, when, in want of food, of the raw material of manufactures, or of markets for them, the fires in all her workshops would be extinguished, a revolution would be inevitable, and a Republic would rise on the ruins of crowns and coronets."

The West Indies, with a single exception, are owned by European Powers, and bristling with forts and arsenals. In the very centre of this hostile alignment stands St. Thomas, occupying the most commanding position. We can now have it by fair and honorable purchase. If we reject it, it will render any negotiation with Spain for Cuba almost impossible. England has Nassau; give her St. Thomas and she will command the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea.

The advantages of the possession of the island in a commercial point of view are next presented. It is claimed that our trade with all the West Indies, with South America, with Africa, Asia and Australia, and with our own Pacific coast would be greatly augmented, and great American commercial houses would soon be established there. And if the people of St. Thomas and St. John paid only their proportional part *per capita* of our internal and other taxation, it would nearly reach the annual interest upon the purchase money, whilst the incidental benefits would be vastly more important. Should we refuse to purchase the islands England would take them, and once in her possession they would be so fortified that no power on earth could take them from her.

Mr. Walker expresses his belief that, on the ratification of this treaty, Spain would sell us Porto Rico, which is but 36 miles from St. Thomas, and still nearer to St. John, and probably Cuba also, which two islands, Cuba and Porto Rico, are capable of sustaining a greater population than that of England, while the annual revenue to be derived from them would soon equal one-third the yearly interest upon our public debt. The opposition of England to our policy of extension should only cause us to be more determined in its enforcement; otherwise we shall publicly confess our poverty and our weakness. The *Alabama* claims, the rights of adopted citizens in foreign countries are yet to be enforced; and for the settlement of controversies such as these a single act like the purchase of St. Thomas will do more than a thousand speeches.

Mr. Walker then refers to the bay of Samana, and says that although its purchase would be very important to us, it would not answer the purposes to be accomplished by St. Thomas. In closing he alludes to his own course in regard to the settlement of the questions connected with the annexation of Texas and the occupation of Oregon, while he was connected with President Polk's Cabinet, in the same connection referring to the latter's views, as follows:

"It is due to my late excellent friend and chief, James K. Polk, to say that he was most sincerely desirous of retaining the whole of Oregon, and only abandoned it when he arrived at the conclusion that Congress would not sustain him in the measure. I thought otherwise, and that, if defeated, we should appeal from Congress to the people in the then approaching elections. In consideration of the peculiar circumstances and unfriendly feelings growing out of my connection with the Kansas question, it is due to the then Secretary of State to say that he yielded with great reluctance to the sacrifice of any portion of Oregon. Mr. Polk was a most able, honest and patriotic man. He was a devoted friend of the Union, and entirely free from all sectional prejudices. Had he survived, he would, if possible, have prevented the secession of Tennessee, and in any event he would have supported the Union. He never believed in the divinity or perpetuity of slavery. Like myself, he supported all the constitutional rights of the South, but never regarded secession as among the number."

An Overland Trip from Alaska to Minnesota.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Feb. 2.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday a gentleman who has just reached the city, having been engaged since last August in making the perilous and adventurous overland trip from our new Russian American possessions.

The gentleman in question was one of the early employes of the Overland Telegraph Company, whose lines were to run up through Russian America, thence across to Russia and to St. Petersburg, and has been in the employ of the company that has since carried on the work. The company having suspended operations for a time he came down to the Southern part of "Russian America," and going up "Portland Canal," the salt water inlet which forms its southern boundary, and ascending Nass River (given on some maps as Simpson River) started in August last on his overland trip.

By making a portage he was able to cross by means of a line of small lakes from the headwaters of the Simpson River to Fort McLeod, on the headwaters of the Peace River. Passing down this branch he came into the Finley River, and soon into the Peace River proper; following this river, which flows along a beautiful valley through the Rocky Mountains, he kept on in his canoe with his Indian guide to Dunvegan House. Here he went out of the way to visit Smoky River, so called from the country being clouded with smoke from the peaks, the soil being a mass of earth mingled with asphaltum or petroleum. Continuing his journey, sometimes in a canoe, sometimes on a horse and sometimes on foot, he crossed to Lesser Slave Lake, up the stream at its northerly end, and thence by portage across to the Saskatchewan, and down it to the Carlton House. Here the water courses were left altogether, and our adventurous traveler continued his journey on horseback and in dog-sleds to Fort Garry, on the Red River; thence with dog-sleds which carry the mail, to Pembina and Fort Abercrombie, and thence to this city, whence he intends to proceed to New-York, where he will shortly take the steamer for California.

One not accustomed to that mode of life, can hardly imagine the difficulties, privations and dangers attending such a journey through a country, a large portion of which was inhabited only by the Indians, and dependent upon them for supplies of food for the traveler and guide, which were often obtained with the greatest difficulty.

Our adventurer was for a considerable length of time in the central portion of "Russian America" or Alaska, having aided in clearing the route for the telegraph line, which starting from the terminus of other lines which run up from California, through Oregon and British Columbia to the southern boundary of our new possessions, thence has penetrated well up toward the interior. He is well posted as to its climate, the nature of the country and capabilities, being a shrewd observer, and having a large fund of general knowledge.

On some of the late maps the Yowcaan River is represented as flowing into the Arctic Ocean, while on others this is but a branch of a large river which flows into the Atlantic near Behrings Straits. The latter is correct, this river, which is called the Kitchpitch, (we don't pretend to give the Russian spelling,) being navigable for a thousand miles through the interior of the country. The country contains plenty of timber, principally pine, hemlock and cedar, and also large quantities of coal, which the Indians burn in their lodges, it being similar to Pennsylvania coal. The land all along down the southern strip is well timbered, and has abundant streams which furnish the best of water power. The lumber trade with California and Oregon seems destined to be an important one as well as across to Asia, as it was necessary to ship immense quantities of telegraph poles from the Pacific coast to supply the Asiatic end of the line. Some portions of the country are dotted with numerous lakes and occasional marshes; others are richly supplied with minerals, which have heretofore not been worked, for two reasons, one being the difficulty of access, and the other that all precious metals found, until the recent purchase, fell to the royal treasury. Gardens are common and fine vegetables are raised. Thermometrical observations have been regularly kept for four years at Fort Youcon, or the Youcon River, about midway between the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, showing a temperature about the same as Quebec and Montreal. The cod fisheries near the islands along the coast are unsurpassed, while the finest furs are wonderfully plentiful and cheap—being bought for a trifle from the Indians in the interior. Many and conflicting statements have already been published in regard to Alaska, which makes the description of one whose acquaintance with the country is the result of recent and personal observation of special interest. We give his statements as they were furnished to us, withholding his name at his request, his position and the business connected with his present trip rendering this desirable.

A Negro Pauper Eighty Years of Age with a Wife of Twenty.

From the Nashville Union and Dispatch, Feb. 5.

There is an extraordinary case of Ethiopian conjugality on Jefferson-street, in North Nashville. An old negro, 80 years of age, is lying dangerously ill upon a couch from which he has not risen in three months or more, during which time he, with his wife, has been dependent upon the charity of a white family for food and shelter. Strange to say the wife is but twenty years of age, and is own granddaughter of her husband's first wife. It seems the old man was determined to marry in the family, regardless of what the colored Mrs. Grundy might have to say about it, and has been living with his young wife an ordinarily happy life since the performance of the nuptial ceremonies. She has been attentive and watchful of her ancient darling during his illness, and appears deeply concerned for his welfare. The white man who has been supporting the couple applied to the Mayor in their behalf, but that dignitary could only say "soup-house" as the best that could be done for them in the present condition of the Corporation exchequer. The impossibility of removing the decrepit old invalid rendered this rather cold comfort, but there was no help for it.

Brown University—Election of President.

From the Providence (R.I.) Journal, Feb. 8.

The Corporation of Brown University held a special meeting yesterday. The Committee appointed to nominate a President made a report recommending that Alexis Caswell, D. D., LL. D., be elected President, and Prof. George I. Chace, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. The Corporation with great unanimity and cordiality, elected these gentlemen, and it is understood that they accept their appointments, and will enter upon their duties at the beginning of the next term, which is to commence next Friday.

Dr. Caswell filled the chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy from 1828 to his retirement in 1864. He is the senior instructor at present among the living, and is regarded with the highest affection and respect by all his pupils, who now constitute the great majority of the graduates. Prof. George I. Chace, LL.D., being transferred from the chair of Chemistry, which he has long held with brilliant success, to that of intellectual and moral philosophy, for which he possesses acknowledged qualifications of high order, both in natural fitness and in special acquirements, will continue the instructions which he so successfully began during his recent charge of the University as President *ad interim*. It is designed by these arrangements that, for the present at least, the President shall be to a great extent relieved of the labors of instruction, in order that he may give himself more fully to the care of the University, and especially to the increase of its endowments, and its enlargement as a place of literary and scientific education. A committee was appointed by the Corporation to coöperate with the President in this important enterprise, which, we understand, has already received most gratifying encouragement.

Object of the Kuklux Klan—Its Extent in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Press and Times, Feb. 6.

The "Kuklux" is a purely political organization, and its object may be stated in a very few words. It is to work upon the fears of the colored people, and intimidate them to such an extent as to keep them from the ballot-box. The rapidity with which the Klan has spread shows with what favor it is looked upon by the Conservatives. Meeting with the approbation and encouragement of this party, it is not at all astonishing that it already numbers its members by thousands. Two weeks ago the "Kuklux" was unknown in Williamson County. Now it exists there in complete and thorough organization, and has already commenced operations. In this latter section of country, however, the conclave acts with circumspection, but perhaps none the less effectively. The members of the society, clad in winding sheets and carefully masked, visit the quarters of the freedmen, where, in hollow, sepulchral tones, they represent themselves as rebel soldiers who have come forth from their graves. All this, of course, works deeply upon the superstitious natures of the freedmen, and no wonder that they feel an ominous dread. It is a fact, that wherever the society exists the colored people venture forth after nightfall with extreme reluctance, and never, when they can avoid it.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Union Republican members of the Ohio Legislature have issued an address to the Republicans of the State, inviting them to be present in large numbers at the State Convention, to be held on the 4th of March next. They say: "The approaching campaign, in the issues involved, is more important and vital to the peace and prosperity of the country than any political contest which has preceded it. The great questions of the war are yet unsettled. The party that involved the country in war, deluging it with the blood of our young men, and bringing grief and misery to households all over the land, is now making the most desperate and unscrupulous efforts to regain control of the State and National Governments."

The Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana has issued an address in reference to the Convention on the 6th of March, which concludes as follows: "We implore you to send up to this Convention your ablest, most trusted and patriotic men. It matters nothing by what political names they may have been heretofore called, so they came up accepting as a finality all that the war decided on the points which were at issue, and all the legitimate consequences of the abolition of Slavery, and are willing to devote time and mind and energy in aid of the great object of the Democratic organization, the establishment of constitutional rule in the Government, of peace and concord among the people, of content and prosperity throughout the land."

The Ohio Senate having spent a considerable portion of two days in discussing the propriety of inviting Gen. Sherman and Gen. Thomas, while in Ohio, to visit Columbus, have finally concluded that the proposed invitation should be withheld. The joint resolution offered by Gen. Keifer extending the invitation was adopted, reconsidered, referred to the Judiciary Committee, reported upon in three separate reports, discussed, amended, and finally rejected altogether.

Judge Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, has published a letter in which he states that he is in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant for President, and also says that he is not a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The Republican Convention of Georgia, which was called for Feb. 19, has been postponed. No time is fixed for its meeting, which will depend on the progress made by the Reconstruction Convention.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention for the nomination of a State ticket and the election of delegates to the National Convention is to be held in Providence on Saturday, Feb. 22.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut has issued an address to the people of the State, urging organization and individual effort to secure a victory in the coming election.

The Vermont Republican Union State Convention is to be held in Rutland, on the 18th of March, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

Gen. Meade has written an Ohio editor, who nominated him for the Vice-Presidency, that he "has not the slightest desire to fill that high office."

The Kansas Democrats will hold a State Convention in Topeka on the 26th of February, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

A convention of the colored men of Iowa, to consider the suffrage question, has been called, to meet in Des Moines on the 12th.

The North Carolina Republican State Convention is to be held in Raleigh on Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Mississippi Democratic State Convention is to be held in Jackson on Wednesday, Feb. 19.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the City Superintendent—Valuable Statistics.

The annual report of Mr. S. S. Randall, City Superintendent of Schools, is a gratifying exhibit of the condition of the public educational institutions of New-York. After dwelling upon the eulogiums pronounced upon the system generally by visitors from abroad and from neighboring cities, some of them sent for the purpose of official investigation, the report proceeds to set forth that the whole number of school buildings under the charge of the Board of Education is 94. Of these 35 contain three separate departments—Male, Female and Primary; 8, two departments—Male and Primary; 5, Female and Primary; 5, both sexes and Primary; 1, Male and Female; 2, two Female departments and Primaries; two with one department only, for both sexes, and 36 separate Primary Schools, making in all 187 separate and distinct Departments or Schools, viz.: 44 Grammar Schools, for boys, including colored schools; 45 Grammar Schools for girls, including colored schools; 7 Grammar Schools for both sexes, including colored schools; 55 Primary departments, including colored schools; 36 Primary Schools, including colored schools. Total, 187.

The following statement will show the whole number of pupils who have attended each class of these schools, during a longer or shorter period, during the year reported, and the average daily attendance, together with the attendance in the several Evening, Normal and Corporate Schools under the charge of the Board:

SCHOOLS.	Average Attendance.	Whole No. Taught.
Grammar Schools—Boys' Department	15,595	32,046
Grammar Schools—Girls' Department	13,450	27,802
Grammar Schools—Primary Department	36,094	88,138
Primary Schools	16,459	42,068
Total Ward Schools	81,598	190,054
Colored Schools	737	2,056
Evening Schools—Male	4,716	11,877
Evening Schools—Female	2,763	4,633
Normal Schools	406	1,000
Corporate Schools	6,074	16,567
Total	96,294	226,187

RECAPITULATION.

SCHOOLS.	Average Attendance.	Whole No. Taught.
Grammar Schools and Primary Departments	65,139	147,986
Primary Schools	16,459	42,068
Colored Schools	737	2,056
Evening Schools	7,479	16,510
Normal Schools	406	1,000
Corporate Schools	6,074	16,567
Total	96,294	226,187

Showing an increase of about 4,000 both in total and average attendance over the previous year.

The whole number of classes examined in the male departments of the Grammar Schools during the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, was 323. Number of classes obtaining and exceeding 75 per cent., 296; 85 per cent., 182; 90 per cent., 83; 95 per cent., 9; below 75 per cent., 27. Average percentage, 82.

The whole number of classes examined in the female departments of the Grammar Schools was 315. Number of classes obtaining and exceeding 75 per cent., 305; 85 per cent., 223; 90 per cent., 128; 95 per cent., 31; below 75 per cent., 10. Average per centage, 85.

In the primary departments, number of classes examined, 478; number of classes obtaining and exceeding 75 per cent., 437; 85 per cent., 302; 90 per cent., 216; 95 per cent., 101; 100 per cent., 43; below 75 per cent., 41. Average percentage, 85.

In the Primary Schools, number of classes examined, 277.

Number of classes obtaining and exceeding 75 per cent., 265; 85 per cent., 230; 90 per cent., 176; 95 per cent., 95; 100 per cent., 3; below 75 per cent., 12. Average percentage, 85.

In the schools for colored children the results of the examination were as follows:

Number of classes examined in colored boys' Grammar-Schools, 8; average percentage, 78. Number of classes obtaining and exceeding 75 per cent., 6; number of classes obtaining and exceeding 85 per cent., 1; number of classes below 75 per cent., 2.

Number of classes examined in colored girls' Grammar Schools, 10; average per centage, 71½; number of classes obtaining and exceeding 75 per cent., 4; below 75 per cent, 6.

Number of classes examined in colored primary department, 14; average per centage, 76½; number of classes obtaining and exceeding 75 per cent, 4; 85 per cent, 1; below 75 per cent, 10.

Whole number of classes examined in all the schools and departments were 1,425. Total average percentage of scholarship, 80 3-7. Number of classes obtaining and exceeding 75 per cent., 1,317; 85 per cent., 939; 90 per cent., 603; 95 per cent., 236; 100 per cent., 42; below 75 per cent., 108.

TEACHERS.

The whole number of teachers employed in the several schools and departments during the year was 2,206—of whom 176 were males and 2,030 females. Of this number 241 held certificates of qualification from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 26 were graduates of the State Normal School at Albany, and the remainder held certificates from this Department. Upward of nineteen hundred of these teachers have been engaged in teaching six months and over during the year.

No certificates of qualification have been permanently revoked during the past year, although a few instances have occurred where removals have been made by the Board on the recommendation of the City Superintendent.

Nearly one-half of the teachers employed are now in attendance upon the Saturday Normal School, a very large portion of them consisting of principals and vice-principals, and others holding the highest grades of certificates, and attending solely with the view of improving themselves in the best methods of instruction, by means of the lectures specially prepared for that object by the Principal, Mr. Kiddle, and Assistant Superintendents Harrison and Calkins. This institution is accomplishing the most satisfactory results compatible with the brief period of time—four hours per week—at its disposal.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The official returns for the past year forwarded monthly to this department from the principals of the several male Grammar Schools, in accordance with the by-laws of the Board, afford the most gratifying assurance of the practicability and expediency of dispensing with corporal chastisement as a mode of school discipline. In none of these departments is this method permitted to be resorted to, except in extreme cases, and when all other means of discipline have proved unavailing, and then only by the principal. In ten of them located in eight wards, and comprising an average attendance of upwards of 3,000 pupils, including one with an average of 940, no corporal punishment is inflicted; in nine other schools, with an average attendance of 2,846, the average number of punishments monthly does not exceed eleven, and in the remaining schools, with the exception of three or four, the average per month does not exceed thirty.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The twenty-six Evening Schools—fourteen male and twelve female departments—are now in the most flourishing condition, both as to scholarship and discipline; and the High School has proved eminently successful in accomplishing the objects for which it was designed. The crowded attendance in this school fully warrants, in the Superintendent's judgment, the organization of another similar institution. From a personal visitation and inspection of all these schools, during the past three months, with the exception of two of the most remote, and from the report of the Assistant Superintendents, and the official returns made to the Clerk of the Board, he is enabled to state that at no previous period since their reorganization have they been in a more efficient condition as to scholarship and discipline. The average attendance of pupils in the High School during this period was about 700 on a register of nearly 1,600, and that of the thirteen schools for male pupils, 4,716, and the eleven for female pupils, 3,763, on a registered number of 11,877 and 4,633 respectively. The decrease in the aggregate and average attendance of pupils in these schools for the present year is due to the regulations of the Board, prohibiting the attendance of pupils of a tender age, and requiring strict evidence of character and good conduct, and to the reduction of the number of schools from 47 to 24.

In view of the laborious and responsible duties incumbent upon the teachers of this class of schools, and the fidelity and ability with which they have, with scarcely an exception discharged those duties, he recommends an increase of the compensation now awarded to them, on such an equitable basis as the Board of Education may deem expedient.

GROWTH OF THE CITY.

The Structures Commenced During the Past Year—Improvement in and Protection of Tenement-houses—General Statistics.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. James M. Macgregor, an abstract of which appeared in the Times of Jan. 22, is replete with interesting and valuable details. The 1,738 new buildings commenced during the year are 66 more than were begun during the preceding year and in excess of any year since the organization of the department. Of these 559 were built for the occupation of single families, are first-class dwellings and have been constructed with a greater regard to strength and durability than like edifices during former years. Of second-class dwellings 156 were commenced. The whole number of third-class or tenement dwellings commenced was 344. Of stores and storehouses there were commenced 109, nearly all of the first class. Of brick factories and workshops, distilleries, &c., 133, and of brick stables 96. Thirteen church edifices were commenced during the year, the architectural design of many of which are of the most magnificent character. There were 28 public buildings commenced, comprising banks, school-houses, hotels, fire-apparatus houses, &c. From May 1, 1862, until Dec. 31, 1867, the number of new buildings erected, including those unfurnished at the latter date, was 7,419, and the number altered, 2,793; unsafe buildings removed and repaired, 1,055. The number of new buildings not yet completed of those commenced within the past year or prior thereto is 641.

The whole number of wooden buildings erected during the year was 324, against 355 in 1866, and these bear the following ratio to the whole number of buildings erected during that period:

	Whole No.	No. of Wood.	
1863	976	113	1 in 8
1864	949	124	1 in 7
1865	1,019	183	1 in 5
1866	1,507	355	1 in 4
1867	1,659	324	1 in 5

The number of buildings altered or repaired under the supervision of the Department, and in conformity with the late enactments, was 452. The number of unsafe buildings taken down and removed last year was 22; 335 were secured and made safe. The number of complaints made during the year was 426, of which 166 were examined and found to be unwarranted, 45 were removed upon verbal notice, and 215 were entered and notices served as violations of law. During the year the inspectors prevented 783 cases of violation of the law by giving timely notice. The whole number of violations thus prevented since 1862, when the department was first organized, is 2,963.

With regard to tenement-houses and fire-escapes, the Superintendent says that previous to the year 1860 there was no law requiring fire-escapes on tenement-houses, though the necessity for them had been urged upon the City authorities for years. In that year the loss of life at the fire in Elm-street induced the Legislature to pass an act which provided that all buildings built to contain eight or more families should have a fire-escape. This applied only to buildings to be erected after the passage of the act, and left existing evils untouched. In the year 1861 an attempt was made to carry the provisions of the law of 1860 back to buildings already erected, but the act failed to become a law. In 1862 another step was taken and fire-escapes were required on all isolated tenement-houses over forty feet in height and which were built to contain or be occupied by more than six families above the first floor, but when two or more buildings adjoined (of equal height) the same were exempt. In 1866 the section of the act relating to this subject was amended to read as follows:

Sec. 32. "All dwelling-houses in any part of the City of New-York already erected, or that may hereafter be built, that now are or may be more than forty feet high, that shall be built to contain or be occupied by six or more families, above the first story, and all dwelling-houses that shall be built to contain or be occupied by eight or more families, above the first story shall have a stairway, connected with a proper scuttle or other opening, leading to the roof, and all the rooms shall connect by doors from front to rear; and every such dwelling-house shall have placed thereon a practical fire-proof fire-escape, that shall be approved of by the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings in the City of New-York, and all front and rear tenement-houses on the same lots shall be connected by an iron bridge; provided, that where any such building shall be built, fire-proof throughout, or where there are two or more dwelling-houses adjoining, and of equal height and with flat roofs, the same may be exempt from the requirements of placing thereon fire-proof fire-escapes."

Each of the foregoing, upon being put into operation was found to be inadequate to reach all classes of tenement-houses, when in 1867 the law was again amended, requiring all dwelling-houses erected at that time or thereafter to be built, to contain or be occupied by four or more families above the first story, to be provided with a practical fire-proof fire-escape to be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, so that as the law now stands it requires fire-escapes to be placed on all buildings in the City of New-York which are built to accommodate four or more families above the first story—the fire-escapes to be approved by the Superintendent of Buildings, the locality of buildings and their height to form no exception to the rule. Thus it will be seen that it has taken seven years to arrive at the present system of fire-escapes for tenement-houses. Each step taken by this Department in that seven years, in this direction, has been met with a bitter and persistent opposition. It pleases me to say, however, that of late among humane and intelligent people the necessity of reform in this direction has been better understood and appreciated, and legislation more easily secured in consequence. I have heretofore met with great delays, continues the Superintendent, in compelling compliance with the law. The civil and criminal process have both been tried. The former occupies too much time, and the latter is too uncertain. The act of 1867 does away with the difficulty in a measure by providing that "in all dwelling-houses already erected in the City of New-York, intended to be occupied by four or more families above the first floor, the Superintendent of Buildings shall have power to determine what alterations are necessary to be made in such buildings in order to afford a safe and secure means of escape in case of fire. With the power conferred by the amendment, specified in the concluding paragraph, the Superintendent has provided diagrams showing what the law requires in the way of fire-escapes, and he defines these requirements. Where the means of escape can be made by the use of iron balconies on each story, connecting two houses divided by the party wall, no ladder is required. In all buildings where access to the roof is by a ladder and scuttle opening, the same must be altered to conform to the requirements of the law by continuing the stairway to the roof with a proper opening and ventilator. In all cases where communications from house to house, by means of balconies, cannot be had, the buildings must have balconies with ladder attached. All fire-escapes placed on tenement buildings are required to be constructed and put up as follows: The platforms of all balconies shall not be less than two feet and six inches in width from the face of the wall, and shall take in two windows in length, either on the front or rear of all double tenement buildings to which they are attached; and the balconies on all single tenement-houses shall be constructed precisely the same, except that they shall not be less than six feet in length and take in one of the room windows. The bearing bars or brackets shall be made of iron, not less than one and one-half by one-half inch in thickness, and the braces not less than three-quarter round iron, well riveted to the bearing bars; the guard rails to be not less than two feet and six inches in height, and the top and bottom of the same not less than one and one-half by three-eighths inch wide; the filling in bars may be made of cast or wrought iron, well secured to the top and bottom rails. The floors of the balconies may be made either of wood or iron; if of iron, the bars not to be less than one and one-half by one-half inch and not more than one and one-half inches apart; and if of wood to be of yellow pine not less than one and one-quarter inches thick. The bearing bars and braces and the top and bottom of the guard rails are to be let into all walls, twelve inches or over in thickness, at least six inches, well fastened, and in all walls less than twelve inches thick, the same to go through the walls and be well secured on the inside. All ladders to be well fastened, and of easy tread and sufficient strength. All material used to be of the best of their several kinds, and all the work must be done in the best workmanlike manner. The Department reserves the right at all times to reject all fire-escapes that are not constructed and put up in a proper manner. These plans and specifications have been adopted and approved for tenement-houses in the City of New-York, and, it is hoped, will be rigidly enforced.

Compartment Cars—Traveling Made a Luxury.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company have recently placed upon their line a number of compartment cars, which, while they resemble in some particulars the English rail coaches, are far superior to them in point of comfort and elegance. Each car is of the ordinary length, and divided into six compartments, four of which are intended to seat eight, and two six persons a piece. The compartments are entered by doors on each side of the car. The locks of the doors are so fixed that a person can easily make his exit from the car by simply turning a lever latch, but a key is required to open the doors from without. The compartment partitions are of black walnut, with curled maple panels. The furniture consists of heavy plush velvet sofas, chairs, tables and other conveniences. The floor is covered with a rich Brussels carpet, and each compartment is adorned with two magnificent mirrors.

The car is heated by Baker's Patent Car-Warmer, which consists of a substantial wrought-iron stove, in which is coiled a portion of heating tubes, which extend along the sides of the car, and under each seat, about six inches from the floor, so as to be in easy contact with the feet. The tubes are filled with a non-freezing liquid, which is made to circulate the entire length of both sides of the car, thus giving to every passenger a most effective foot-warmer, without injury to boots or shoes. The stove is securely inclosed within a strong, jointless cylinder of cast iron, and firmly bolted and locked, so that in case of collision, running off the track, or any accident, the fire cannot fall out so as to injure the passengers or set fire to the car. Several of the ordinary cars on the New-York and New-Haven road are furnished with Baker's Heating Apparatus, and it is the judgment of those who have tested its merits that it excels all other inventions of its kind.

The cost of traveling in a compartment car is $1 extra to a single passenger between New-York and Boston. Small parties desiring to enjoy each other's company exclusively can do so by engaging an entire compartment at moderate rates above the regular fare. The partition which separates the compartments are constructed so as to leave a space of about two feet between them and the top of the car. Inasmuch as this space enables the passengers throughout the car to be within calling distance of each other, it cannot be claimed that they are shut in so effectually that assistance could not reach any of the number in case of emergency. The cost of a compartment car is $13,000, or three times the cost of an ordinary car.

By invitation of Superintendent **James H. Hoyt**, several gentlemen had the pleasure of traveling in one of these cars last Saturday. Arriving at New-Haven, they were hospitably received by the President of the road, Mr. **William D. Bishop**, and conducted to the New-Haven House, where they were made the recipients of an entertainment which did honor to the gentlemanly host of that establishment. The party returned to New-York in the evening, fully convinced that the public will not fail to appreciate the benefits and advantages to be derived by traveling in a compartment car.

The Death of Assemblyman Reed—Inquest and Verdict.

Yesterday morning Coroner **Keenan** held an inquest in the case of Mr. **James Reed**, a member of the Assembly for the Eighth District, whose sudden death in the restaurant of **Crook, Fox & Nash**, No. 40 Park-row, on Saturday, was announced in the Times of yesterday. The inquest was held at No. 122 Essex-street, the late residence of the deceased. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made by Drs. **Newton, Finnell, Wohlfarth, Vandeveer** and **Beach**. The abdomen was found to contain about three quarts of fluid, and the pericardium about eight ounces. The liver was cirrhosed, the kidneys granular, and the heart very much enlarged, weighing two pounds, but was otherwise healthy. It was the opinion of the physicians that death resulted from the combined effects of heart, liver and kidney disease, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Alexander J. Chrystie was arraigned on a charge of stealing a cloak, muff and other articles, valued at $36, on the 29th of January, from **Anna Ross**, No. 99 Mercer-street. A portion of the stolen articles were found in **Chrystie's** possession, and he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

The returns of arrests from the various Precincts of the District were very large, but the cases were almost exclusively charges of intoxication, which were disposed of by commitments for ten days. One woman, arrested for intoxication, was disorderly in the prisoner's box of the court, using very obscene language, and was sent to the workhouse for six months.

The only felony was an

ALLEGED LARCENY.

From the affidavits it appears that yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, Officer **Joseph O'Brien**, of the Fifteenth Precinct, intercepted a man who gave the name of **James Hogan**, as he was leaving the stable of **Joseph King**, No. 20 East Fourth-street, carrying a set of double harness and a horse blanket, valued at $50. The officer's suspicions being aroused by such a sight at such an hour, he took the man into custody, and awakened Mr. **King**, when it appeared that **Hogan** had intended to steal the harness and blanket. He was committed, in default of $500 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

AN INGENIOUS BURGLARY.

Officer **Revell**, of the Eleventh Precinct, states in his affidavit that yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, he noticed a man climbing to the roof of the low building No. 3 Avenue D, occupied by **Faust Strauss** as a clothing store. The man having gained the roof was lost to the view of the officer, but hearing the smashing of glass **Revell** peered into the store through the front window. The gas having been left burning, **Revell** saw not the man but a long pole with an iron hook at the end, which was hooking articles from the counter and drawing them up to the sky-light. Thereupon **Revell** also essayed to gain the roof, but the burglar, taking the alarm, jumped and ran. **Revell** pursued, calling to the fugitive to stop, and no attention being paid to the summons, fired at him twice, apparently without effect, but the next moment the man ran into the arms of Officer **Flanagan**, of the Eleventh Precinct, when it was found that one of **Revell's** shots had grazed his thigh, making a slight flesh wound. The prisoner gave the name of **Henry Becker**, is a native of Germany, and said he has no home and has only been seven weeks in the country. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of burglary. He admitted having attempted to steal a lot of socks and other articles, which, together with his hat, he had left on the roof in his flight, but he denied having broken the sky-light, saying he found it shattered.

A TRUNK RIFLED.

David Fredenburger and **Peter Hanell** were arraigned upon a charge of having broken open the trunk of **Charles Harrold**, in his room, at No. 3 Columbia-place, and stolen from it the sum of $33. It was alleged that they had gained access to the room by means of false keys, and both men upon examination admitted their guilt. They were committed in default of $500 bail each to answer at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Baptist Revival.—The pastors of the Baptist Churches of New-York and vicinity are to meet at Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, to-day at 10 A. M., "to pray for a general outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the Churches." It is expected that there will be a large and earnest meeting.

The Sophia Myers Case.—Mr. **Wm. J. Jessup**, President of the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New-York, in a communication to the Workingwomen's Protective Union of this City, states that the former body at its recent Convention in Albany, passed a vote of censure upon Gov. **Fenton** for pardoning **Sophia Myers**, the notorious swindler of hundreds of poor working girls in this city and elsewhere. A resolution was also adopted, urging the Workingwomen's Protective Union to watch such cases in the future, and to show the same zeal in prosecuting them as was shown in the Myers case.

Our Relations with China.—A lecture will be delivered by Gen. **James L. Kiernan**, United States Consul to China, on "Our Commercial Relations with China," by invitation of several of our leading merchants, at the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Suicide by a Lunatic.—During Saturday night **Theresa Revoredo**, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, committed suicide by hanging herself in her room. Coroner **Schirmer** was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning.

The City Chamberlain's Department.—The City Chamberlain has paid over to the Comptroller another installment of the interest received on the City funds. The amount is $8,023 16, making a total of $54,769 25 paid on this account.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fires.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the carpenter's shop of **John Norton**, St. Felix-street, near Dekalb-avenue. The flames spread to an adjoining stable, the property of Capt. **Nickerson**, also to a house belong to Mrs. **I. B. Philips**. The carpenter's shop was totally destroyed; the stable met with the same fate. Neither of them were insured. Mrs. **Philips'** premises were partially consumed. She was fully insured. A horse belonging to **Bernard McCunn**, in Mr. **Nickerson's** stable at the time of the fire was burned to death. About 2:15 A. M. a fire took place in a small two-story frame dwelling, at the corner of North Ninth and Sixth streets. The building was owned by **Denis Moore**, and was occupied, in part, by **Bryant Clarke**, a laborer. **Clarke** was in bed at the time, and was severely burned about the head and back. He was rescued from the flames by Officer **Phelan**, and was brought to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house, where he was attended by Dr. **North** and then sent to the City Hospital. The building was destroyed, loss $5,000, fully insured. Another two-story frame house adjoining, owned by **Arthur McKenna**, and occupied by several families, was damaged to the extent of $300, also insured.

Accidents.—About 11 A. M. yesterday a boy named **Wm. Allen**, aged 12 years, was run over by a brick cart at the corner of Lafayette and Portland avenues. The wheel of the cart passed over his body, injuring him seriously. His wounds were dressed by Dr. **Fessenden**, after which he was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 253 Adelphi-street.... At 2 P. M. yesterday a boy named **Edward L. Connelly**, residing at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Wyckoff-street, shot himself through the hand by the accidental discharge of a gun, while climbing over a fence near the city line and Third-avenue. He was taken to his home by Officer **Forbell**, of the Forty-eighth Precinct.... Late on Saturday evening while three carpenters, named **Daniel Graham, G. B. Squires** and **Michael McGunnigle**, were at work on a new building at Ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, the scaffolding upon which they were at work gave way, precipitating them to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. **Graham** was severely injured; the two others only slightly. Officer **McGroarty** had **Graham** taken to his residence, Tenth-street, near Third-avenue.

Disguised in Female Attire.—A young man named **William Wilson**, a printer, was arrested by Officer **Bailey**, Forty-second Precinct, dressed in woman's clothes. **Wilson** was in company with some men at the time of his arrest, and dressed in stylish female attire; but there was something so suspicious in his appearance that the officer had him taken into custody. It was not until after he had been conveyed to the Station-house that his sex was discovered.

Grand Larceny.—**Mary Farrel**, aged 37, was arrested yesterday by Officer **Wonderly**, Forty-fourth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel from **Mary Black**, residing in Clermont-avenue. She was committed to jail to await an examination by Justice **Morehouse**.

Slippery Flags.—**Mary O'Brien**, 35 years of age, residing in Columbia-street, corner of Sedgwick, fell on the ice in front of her residence and was severely injured. She was taken to the College Hospital by Officer **Harris**.

Purloining Letters.—**Wm. L. Judson**, aged 17, and **Cornelius Burnett**, aged 20, were arrested late Saturday evening on the complaint of Mr. **Roberts**, Postmaster, Brooklyn, who charged them with having purloined several letters. Both will be examined to-day.

Burglary.—Some burglars entered on Saturday night the residence of Mr. **De Voe**, No. 252 Hudson-avenue. Twenty-five dollars in money and a quantity of wearing apparel were taken from the premises.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday, 24th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

No civil calendar. Oyer and Terminer will be held.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
494—Martin vs. Spotts, Admx., &c.
586—Hunt et al. vs. Spotts, Admx., &c.
508—McGaffick vs. Droune et al.
624—Brouner vs. The Mayor, &c.
1024—Larchar vs. Banks.
1026—Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.
1028—Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. vs. Nat. Bk. of New-York.
780—Mackewen vs. Finigan.
1036—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.
588—Reynolds vs. Hall.
616—Mills vs. Smith.
674—Luff vs. Goodwin.
692—Latta vs. Bearne et al.
804—Rogers vs. Wood et al.
178—Bull's Head Bank vs. Dubois.
1038—McGowan vs. Harrison.
1042—Neptune S. S. Co. vs. Savage et al.
1044—Howe vs. Murphy.
1048—Ellis vs. Lawrence et al.
1050—Hunt vs. Washington Marine Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Held by Hogeboom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
179—Monroe vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.
375—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
355—Rorke et al. vs. Parker et al.
209—Miller vs. McLaren.
717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
413—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
961—Levy vs. Reichman, &c.
615—Williams et al. vs. Jewett et al.
619—Mallory vs. Clark.
575—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
819—Gootman vs. Wellberg et al.
420—Am. Spiral Spring Butt Hinge Co. vs. Perrin.
1018—VanHouten vs. Robinson.
109—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell et al.
479—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.
499—Hale vs. Holliday.
862—Chapman vs. Briggs.
866—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
868—Greves vs. Decker, Treas., &c.
900—Monahan vs. Hicks et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
4—Getty vs. Develin.
9—Volkert vs. Greenough Impl'd.
12—National Park Bank vs. Ninth Nat. Bank.
14—O'Donnell, Adm., vs. Sickles.
15—Sanders vs. Diez.
16—Jones vs. Same.
17—Fisher et al. vs. King et al.
18—Philips vs. Pike.
19—Herrick et al. vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
20—Int. Ins. Co. vs. Williams.
21—Tinson vs. Shaw Impl'd.
22—Pierce vs. Tracy et al.
25—Epps vs. Boardman.
26—Same vs. Applegate and another.
27—Same vs. Cusick.
28—Bowden vs. Pinkerton.
29—Schaafhausen and another vs. C. & L. R. Co.
30—H. Schaafhausen vs. Same.
31—Conn vs. Same.
32—Van Hoffman and another vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
34—Feruson vs. Porter.
64—Seymour vs. Davenport.
116—Bartlett et al. vs. Barker et al.
119—Woodruff et al. vs. Keeler.
130—Fisk, Jr., et al. vs. Chicago & R. I. R. R. Co.
140—In re Schneider vs. Met. Board of Excise.
152—McDermot vs. McDermot.
159—Rothschild vs. Marcus.
16—Rothschild vs. Marcus.
173—Losee vs. Coe.
192—Caldwell et al. vs. Lawton et al.
196—Husted vs. Taylor.
205—Tyng vs. Fields, et al.
219—Duncan vs. Mott, et al.
225—Zimmerman vs. Shoenfeldt.
239—McDermott vs. McDermot.
243—Gurney vs. Bickell et al.
249—Austin et al. vs. Menage.
262—Jones vs. Butler.
266—Day vs. Bown.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3569—Luckey vs. Gannon.
3513—Brice et al. vs. Wear.
3625—Kuhn et al. vs. Stevens et al.
2847—Wood vs. DeCamp.
2585—Pendril vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
2877—Rhodes vs. Beach.
2837—Sanger vs. Bininger.
3481—Bayard vs. Sanborn et al.
3561—Eagleson vs. Matthews.
3577—Pearsall et al. vs. Collins et al.
3535—Hine vs. Crawford.
3643—Russel vs. Berrian.
2419—Fairweather vs. Satterly.
3461—Ramaley vs. Leland et al.
1643—Wolff vs. Gibbons.
3501—Muir et al. vs. West.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

3332—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3458—Russell vs. The Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
3682—Markson vs. Cohn et al.
3454—Waterman vs. State Ins. Co., of Jersey City.
3782—Adams vs. Bianeam et al.
3736—Coster vs. Peters.
3704—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3616—Dickinson vs. Scott.
3608—Eagleson vs. Broughton.
3564—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
3482—Eisermann vs. Scheurten.
3714—Berry et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.
3738—The Broadway Bank vs. Howard.
2078—Security Ins. Co. vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
2618—Sturges vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
3774—Smith et al. vs. Ridner.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
896—Secord vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.
898—Kanser vs. Kalliman.
899—Hillyer vs. Corlidge.
904—Conners vs. Rutger's Fire Ins. Co.
905—Haughwout Prest vs. The Mayor.
888—Hill vs. Reed.
897—Wall vs. McAnia.
998—Kraft vs. Sander.
1304—Chambers vs. Cannon.
999—Simms vs. Sander.
1001—Pipe vs. Smith.
1003—Simson vs. Amswick et al.
1004—Tripp vs. Lockwood.
1007—Cusack vs. McInnerny.
1011—Peape vs. Wagner et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
647—Bird vs. Pond.
476—McTerney vs. Murphy, &c.
605—Wilmarth vs. Frederici.
942—Franklin Mfg. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
987—Quanchi vs. Cazassa.
989—Cugnard vs. Coudert, Jr.
608—Wilford vs. Murphy et al.
1256—De Pew vs. Dole.
1306—Brady vs. Butterby et al.
441—Molsed vs. Carroll.
743—Glans et al. vs. Schneider et al.
735—Blech vs. Mathias.
994—Potter, &c., vs. Merritt.
995—Churchill vs. Bradley.
996—Marley vs. Mark.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
68—Dorsey vs. Nelius.
70—Fraub vs. Lowenstein.
73—Seymour vs. Hobson.
—Allerton vs. Wheeler.
14—Beebe vs. Fetterich.
15—Same vs. Same.
—Ponton vs. Hammill.
—Fullam vs. King.
—Lederer vs. Westheimer.
—Eisner vs. Westheimer.
—Loder vs. Cutler.
—Munson vs. Smith.
81—Devlin vs. Oliver.
82—Sullivan vs. Watson.
83—Hopkins vs. Shaw.
84—Bender vs. Beekman.
85—Manning vs. Wilmerding.
86—Mulvaney vs. Anthony.
87—Murphy vs. Kelly.
88—Grosmeyer vs. Michel.
89—Walker vs. Woodford.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

James Langan, Philip Smith, John Smith, robbery.
Richard Hayes, robbery.
Anton Mantenite, burglary and grand larceny.
Frederick Wright, Otto Mohr, grand larceny.
Michael L. Gotthelf, Augustus Raymond, grand larceny.
William O'Brien, Henry Dixon, Thomas McCormick, grand larceny.
Charles Mortimer, grand larceny from person.
John Keefe, two cases, grand larceny from person.
Daniel Sullivan, burglary.
Henry B. Livingston, false pretences.
Edgar S. Allien, false pretences.
William J. Baxter, false pretences.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will convene this morning at 11 o'clock. The case of John O'Donnell, charged with murder, will be called for trial, but it is probable that it will be postponed, owing to the temporary absence of a material witness for the defence. For the prosecution District-Attorney Hall appears; for the defence, Ex-Judge Stuart.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 8, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾
215,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111¾
4,000	do.	111¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	109¾
12,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	107¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107¾
20,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	104¾
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	107¾
50,000	do. 3d series	107¾
20,000	do.	107¾
5,000	do. Small	107¾
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, 73	102¾
6,000	Brook. 6s Park L.	93
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	64¾
30,000	Tenn. 6s, new	59¾
55,000	do.	60
2,000	do.	60
3,500	Virginia 6s...x-c	44¾
1,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	51
1,000	do.	50
5,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	94¾
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	50¾
6,000	do.	50
9,000	do.	50¾
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	104
38,000	do.	104¾
8,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	85¾
4,200	B.N.Y.&E. 1st m.	93
3,000	Alt. & T.H. 1st M.	93¾
3,000	Al. & T.H. Inc.	80¾
25,000	Tol. & W. E. Bs.	70
1,000	do.	69¾
15,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	89¾
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st.	82¾
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	101
30	Am. Ex. Bank	118
25	Continental Bank	100¾
5	Ninth National	104
10	do.	103¾
500	Canton Co....b10	60¾
400	do.	60¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	36¾
300	West. U. Tel. b30	36¾
200	do.	36¾
25	Del. & Hud. C.	149
10	Pacific Mail...s30	109¾
600	do.	110
100	do. b30	110
300	Atlantic Mail	95¾
100	N. Y. Guano	12¾
30	Adams Ex. Co.	74
100	Mer. U. Ex.	34
20	do.	34¾
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	128¾
200	do. s30	128¾
2000	Erie R.	74¾
2600	do.	74¾
200	Erie Pref.	81¾
100	do.	80
1000	Reading R.	94¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R..s60	91¾
300	do.	92
600	do.	92¾
500	do.	92¾
100	do.	92¾
100	do. b30	92¾
100	Ill. Cen.	136¾
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	59¾
100	do.	60
100	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	74¾
100	do.	74¾
200	do.	75
300	Chic. & R. I.	99¾
200	Clev. & Tol.	112¾
100	M. & St. P.	49¾
100	do.	49¾
100	do.	49¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66¾
100	do.	66¾
100	do. b30	67
100	do. b10	67
200	do.	67
18	New-Jersey Cen. R	116
100	do.	115¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C..b10	102¾
100	do.	102¾
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	135
1600	O. & Miss. R.	33
500	do.	33¾
500	do. b30	33¾
500	do.	33¾
100	Ohio & Miss Pf.	76
200	H. & St. J. R.	60
100	H. & St. J. Pf. b60	72
100	do.	72
100	Rens. & Sar. R.	80¾

SECOND BOARD.

20,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60
20,000	do.	59¾
9,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	44¾
10,000	Missouri 6s.	104¾
20,000	M. & St. P. 1st	90
20	Pac. Mail	110¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	25
90	West. U. Tel.	36¾
100	Atlantic Mail	96
100	do.	96¾
400	do.	96¾
20	Am. Ex. Co.	69¾
500	N. Y. Guano	12
100	do.	11¾
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	73¾
100	Mer. Union Ex.	34¾
100	do.	34¾
1000	N. Y. Cen.	129¾
900	Erie R.	74¾
200	Reading R.	95
200	Illinois Cen.	137¾
100	do.	137¾
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75¾
500	Ohio & Miss. R.	33¾
200	M. & St. P. R.	50¾
300	do.	50¾
100	do.	50¾
300	do.	54¾
100	do.	51
1000	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	68
400	do. s30	67¾
200	do.	67¾
100	P., F. W. & C.	102¾
200	do.	102¾
200	do.	102
500	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	73
100	Chic. & Alt.	135
100	do.	135¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co....b10	60½
100	do.	60¾
180	Mer. U. Ex.	35
100	do.	34¾
100	do. b3	34¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	25¾
200	Pacific Mail	109¾
500	At. Mail	95¾
300	Wes. U. Tel.	36¾
100	do. c	36¾
50	Mariposa Prf.	14¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R. ex-d	128¾
1100	Erie R.	74¾
100	Erie R. Pr.	81
100	Reading R. c	94¾
100	Tol. W. & W.	46¾
100	do.	47¾
10	Mil. & St. P.	49
100	do. c	49¾
800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67
100	do. b.0	67
100	do. b5	67¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	102¾
100	Ohio & M. R.	32¾
100	do. b10	32¾
100	do.	33
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	92
100	do. c	92
100	do. b5	92¾
600	Clev. & Pitts	97¾
300	do.	97¾
200	Clev. & Tol...b15	112¾
500	Chi. R. I. & P. c	99¾
100	do.	99¾
100	do. s10	99¾
100	do. b3	99¾
1100	Chi. & N. W.	60
200	do.	60
100	do. b10	60
300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74¾
600	do.	74¾
100	do. b10	74¾
200	do. c	74¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Amer. Ex.	69¾
300	Adams Ex. Co.	74
200	Wells, Fargo Ex.	30
10	Mer. U. Ex.	34
200	Canton Co.	60¾
100	do. b30	60¾
100	do.	60¾
100	do.	60¾
300	Atlantic Mail	95¾
100	do.	95¾
200	do.	95¾
300	West. U. Tel.	37
200	do.	36¾
200	do. b15	36¾
200	do.	36¾
100	do. c	36¾
200	do.	36¾
300	N. Y. Cent. x-d	129¾
700	do.	129¾
200	do.	129¾
100	do. b10	129¾
100	Pacific Mail	110¾
1200	Erie R.	74¾
2100	do.	74¾
500	do.	74¾
100	do. b10	74¾
200	Reading R.	94¾
1800	do.	95
200	do. s5	95
100	Erie R. Pf.	81
300	Alt. & T. H.	51
200	Alt. T. H. Pf.	73¾
300	Mil. & St. P.	50¾
300	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	67¾
100	do. b10	67¾
100	do.	67¾
100	do. b5	67¾
100	do.	67¾
100	P. F. W. & C.	102¾
100	Ill. Cen.	137
800	Ohio & Miss. R.	33¾
200	do.	33¾
300	do. b3	33¾
100	do. c	33¾
200	M. S. & N. I.	92¾
100	do.	92¾
400	Cleve. & Pitts.	97¾
300	do. b30	97¾
100	do. c	97¾
100	Clev. & Tol. b10	112¾
1200	Chic., R. I. & P. c	99¾
500	do.	99¾
100	do.	99¾
600	do.	99¾
600	do.	99¾
200	Chi. & N. W. R.	60
200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	74¾
300	Mariposa Min. Co.	8
200	Pacific Mail	110¾
200	do.	110
100	Atlantic Mail	96¾
100	do.	96¾
100	do. b10	96¾
100	do.	96¾
300	N. Y. Cen. x-d	129¾
300	do.	129¾
100	do.	129¾
800	Erie R.	74¾
300	Erie Pf.	81¾
500	Reading R.	94¾
1800	do.	95
100	do. b10	95
200	do. b30	95
300	do.	95¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	147¾
100	do. s60	147
100	Tol., W. & W.	46¾
300	M. & St. P. Pf.	67¾
100	do. b15	67¾
700	P., F. W. & Ch.	101¾
100	do.	102
500	Ohio & Miss. R.	33¾
500	do.	33¾
200	Mil. & St. P.	50¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I...b3	92¾
600	do.	92¾
400	Cleve. & Tol.	112¾
600	Chic., R. I. & P.	99¾
500	do.	99¾
400	Chi. & N. West	60
800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75
100	do. b30	75¾

MONDAY, Feb. 10—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$4,139,923
Decrease in Specie	131,948
Increase in other Legal Tenders	650,146
Increase in Deposits	4,514,024
Increase in Circulation	34,313

	Feb. 9, 1867.	Feb. 8, 1868.	Feb. 1, 1868.
National Cap'l	$74,207,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	250,268,825	270,555,536	266,415,613
Gold and Gold Notes	16,157,257	23,823,372	23,955,320
Other L. Tend'r	67,628,992	65,847,259	65,197,153
Deposits	191,241,835	217,844,541	213,330,524
Circulation	32,777,000	34,096,834	34,062,521
In Sub-Tres'y	108,958,253	101,436,845	98,698,120

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.
On deposits	$213,330,500	$217,844,500
Circulation	34,062,500	34,096,800
Total	$247,393,000	$251,941,300
25 per cent. would be	$61,232,000	$62,985,300
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	89,152,500	89,670,600
Excess	$27,920,500	$26,685,300

The Banks continue to gain in Deposits, and are still strong in lawful Money reserve; but they were able, by accepting moderate rates of interest last week, to increase their Loans about four million of dollars. The active speculation in the Railways now going on at the Stock Exchange, and a decided improvement in general business for the Spring trade, are affording a fair employment for the large Country Bank balances and local Deposits, which since the New-Year have been rapidly accumulating at this centre.

The price of Gold advanced during the week about 2 ℘ cent., the result of a strong speculation for the rise in the Gold Room, almost wholly supported by the daily telegrams from Washington. These have been of a continually varying nature—first about the Currency and Funding Bills, then about the relations of the Government with Great Britain, and the probable tone of the President's reception of the new British Minister, and finally, on Saturday, of a new impeachment of the President; but they have been uniformly worded to the same tenor of "sensation" and the same purpose—the rise of Gold in Wall-street. A regular New-York and Washington "ring" is believed to be actively engaged in this work, and they are in no wise daunted by the official or authorized contradictions of their improbable stories. If they are denied the success of generating more Currency to inflate speculation, they can at least report something of a threatening nature which they *infer* the President deigns to utter against John Bull, and if all this turns out *bosh*, as it did on Friday when Mr. **Johnson** received Mr. **Thornton**, they finally concoct a new indictment for the immediate impeachment of the President. This last *canard* enabled the party to keep Gold above 142 on Saturday, although we have satisfactory private assurances from Washington that it will come to the same end as the previous rumors of the week. We have nothing to say to our importers and other merchants who are compelled to consult the market for Gold, in the regulation of their every-day transactions, as to whether Gold is too dear or cheap enough at 142@142¼. The mere opinion that commercially the premium is too high, and has no justification in the condition of trade, the volume of Currency and the actual Foreign Exchanges, might not be a safe criterion in the future, any more than it has frequently been in the past; but something is due to common sense in weighing the daily Washington rumors, and exposing the machinery by which they are brought to bear upon the Gold Room. And we now add on no light authority that while the political situation at Washington and the Southern States is no worse, to say the least, than a few weeks ago when Gold was below 135 ℘ cent., the affairs of finance and banking and currency in Congress are absolutely better in all that concerns taxation and expenditure; the preservation of the public faith; the status of our Greenback circulation, and the protection and improvement in the business of National banking. There will be no disturbance of the volume of plain Greenbacks, one way or the other, as recently fixed by Congress; no refunding of 5-20s, either under threat or apprehension of paying them off in Greenbacks; no discretionary authority granted to the Treasury for exchanging and reëxchanging Bonds for Greenbacks and Greenbacks for Bonds as in the extraordinary fifth section of Mr. **Sherman's** Bill; no increase of the National Bank currency at the risk and cost of rapidly *reducing* the volume of Treasury Greenbacks, as in Mr. **Henderson's** proposition, and no upsetting the National Bank Circulation altogether by substituting, and thus *inflating* Greenbacks, as in the Randall Bill. The Senate is believed to be thoroughly sound on these points, and the Republican majority in the House are rapidly becoming so.

The main sections of the Funding bill of Mr. **Sherman**, now that we have the full text, appear less exceptional than on the first telegraphic summary of Friday morning. There is no compulsory exchange of 5-20s for the new 10-40s. No provision as to the time or manner or medium of paying them off, if not voluntarily exchanged. The greatest objection to the measure as a whole is that its purpose is to REFUND a very large class of the public debt, constituting, as it soon will, full *three-fourths* of the ultimate total of two thousand millions, which, for the most part, has been *but recently funded*. The 5-20s of 1862 are a little older than the creations under the Funding act of March 3, 1865, but the latter are nearly double in amount, and the bonds and certificates of 1865-67 *now* bear upon their face the words (and are known as), the "CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES." Why, then, so soon disturb them, just as the Treasury is nearing the maximum of this debt? Why disturb the 5-20s of 1862, not due until 1882? merely because at the end of the first five years the political situation and the ability of the Treasury are not equal to paying them off in gold by borrowing gold at a lower rate of interest? Why suggest or provide for a new sinking fund for the proposed 10-40s by way of inducing an exchange, when the old Sinking Fund of 1862 has not yet been put in operation. If $20,000,000 a year—or one ℘ cent. of the whole public debt as at the close of each fiscal year—from our Gold Revenues can be spared to this object, as it may be, and could have been spared ever since the 30th June, 1863, when the Fund should have been established, there would seem to be no necessity for further legislation on the subject. Congress reaffirmed the old provision in March, 1864, when granting the Secretary of the Treasury authority to dispose of his surplus Gold; but it has remained a dead letter in the wide (not wise) discretion of the Secretary, and a new provision could scarcely be made more mandatory, or the surplus means in Gold from Customs more ample than they have been, and now are, for carrying it out, *or for bringing up the averages due to the original Sinking Fund from former Fiscal years.*

A less important but certainly a very serious objection is to the first and fifth sections of the bill, which proposes in more ways than one to again *increase* the discretionary powers of the Secretary in regard to funding and currency, which Congress, with singular unanimity in both Houses, recently felt called upon to *reduce*. The Funded Debt is well enough as it stands. It ought not to be suffered by Congress, in its gold-bearing form to exceed two thousand millions of dollars. There are half a dozen ways to take care of this limit, and without violating the pledge of 5-20s to the holders of the unfunded June and July, 1868, seven-thirties, when they mature. No petition has been sent to Congress or to the Secretary by any class of Bondholders to *refund* their Gold-bearing obligations, either for the object of a renewal of the public faith to pay them when due 15 or 20 years hence in Gold, or to quiet the agitation of such demagogues as Mr. **Pendleton** to print more Greenbacks to pay them off in advance. The Bondholders and the People are are all right on this subject. Of the honest debt-paying sentiment of the latter an evening contemporary pointedly and justly remarks:

> "Certain ambitious men, who believe the people to be corrupt at heart, evidently hope to get from them the rewards of statesmanship by teaching them how they may dexterously avoid paying their debts. *Gentlemen, you are mistaken.* The people have surprised you by showing you how they love the unity of the country. They are about to surprise you more by showing you how they love its honor. They will trust no leaders but those who trust and respect them; none but those who know them, and that their policy is honesty."

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,047,004, against the total entries of $5,729,868 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,218,009, against $2,881,102 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,644,057 against $276,507 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,071,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,068 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 688.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	Jan. 4	$3,096,062
August	23,732,000	Jan. 11	3,486,063
September	20,631,540	Jan. 18	3,587,491
October	14,075,697	Jan. 25	2,514,435
November	15,689,698	Feb. 1	3,947,594
December	13,112,561	Feb. 8	5,047,004
Total since July 1			$135,969,978
Against same time 1867			163,302,201
Decrease since July 1			$27,332,223

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Jan. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	Jan. 8	$2,500,234
August	12,867,353	Jan. 15	3,913,546
September	12,002,443	Jan. 22	3,678,601
October	17,481,221	Jan. 29	3,263,823
November	20,645,515	Feb. 5	3,218,009
December	14,057,986		
Total since July 1			$107,721,598
*Against same time 1867			101,381,288
Increase since July 1			6,340,310
Gold, Feb. 8, 1868			142½ ℘ cent.
Gold, Feb. 9, 1867			137 ℘ cent.

*An error, by misprint last year, in the August total of 1867, is here corrected.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,512,894	Jan. 4	$2,787,143
August	1,714,598	Jan. 11	2,940,752
September	2,201,959	Jan. 18	364,131
October	1,182,031	Jan. 25	1,069,300
November	1,735,261	Feb. 1	169,100
December	6,854,649	Feb. 8	1,644,057
Total since July 1			$36,180,674
Against same time 1867			20,458,637
Increase since July 1			$15,722,037

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	November	$1,038,058
August	3,983,650	December	2,186,922
September	2,615,950	January	3,071,619
October	1,847,106	Feb. 1	1,299,424
Total since July 1			$18,712,441
Against same time 1867			27,634,913
Decrease since July 1			$8,922,472

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
January	7,204,590	January	16,046,501
Feb. 1	422,000	Feb. 1	179,050
Feb. 8	2,071,000	Feb. 8	968,000
Total	$66,379,723	Total	$50,433,520
To date, 1867	75,076,889	To date, 1867	33,341,408

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	140¾@142½
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛@111⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	106@107¾
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	107⅛@107¾
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	104⅛@104¾
New-York Central	132¼, with div. @128⅝@129⅞
New-York and Erie	74¾@72⅝@74⅞
Rock Island	102¾@99@99⅝
Michigan Southern	88⅞@92¾
Hudson River	146½@147⅞
Northwestern	60¼@60
Fort Wayne and Chicago	102⅛@100⅝@102⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97⅛@94@97¾
Reading	96⅝@92⅞@95
Northwestern Preferred	73⅝@75
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾@30⅛@33⅞
Pacific Mail	113@109½
Western Union Telegraph	36⅞@35⅛@36¾
St. Paul Preferred	65@64⅜@67⅜
St. Paul Common	47¼@45⅛@50⅛

The Gold sales again reflected a firm market, though the price was no higher than on Friday. At the close of the Gold Room the quotation was 142½ ℘ cent. The Customs demand of the week $2,071,000, but against these receipts the Treasury Office paid out $968,000 for Gold Interest, and $134,000 on the Principal of the Loan of 1847-67. The French steamer carried out in Gold and Silver bars and Foreign Gold and Silver, $786,645, making the whole specie export of the week $1,644,057. The amount of Gold in Bank on the averaged Statement of the week is $131,948 less, and the amount of Greenbacks $650,146 higher, than last Monday. The General Deposit line is increased $4,514,024, and the Loans are higher by $4,139,923. The rates of Money to the Brokers at the close of the week are 4@5 ℘ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds of the United States; 5@6 ℘ cent. on other Stock Collateral and on Gold, and 6@7 ℘ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date. Exchange on London dull at 109⅝@109¾ ℘ cent.

The Public Funds varied but slightly in price from the last sales of Friday, but the market wanted spirit in the first dealings of the forenoon, and there was some disposition manifested to press sales of the 5-20s of 1862 at 111⅛ ℘ cent. But later in the day the feeling improved in these Bonds, after the Cable telegrams from Frankfort and London, and the German Brokers were large buyers at 111¼ ℘ cent. The other Funds felt this change, and full rates were bid to the prominent dealers in Wall-street after 2 o'clock. On Saturdays no Afternoon Government Department Board is held in the Exchange, although this practice works some inconvenience, and renders the market somewhat unreliable, so far as quotations on actual sales interest the public.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was decidedly the strongest of the whole week, the advance in prices and the speculative movement taking a more general range over the New-York and Western list. Erie Stock was active and higher, but with all the dealings and frequent fluctuations in it, (which are good for the Commission Brokers, of course,) it has ceased, in a measure, to control the temper of speculation in the other New-York and Western Roads. Among the latter, Northwest Preferred, Michigan Southern, and both classes of the St. Paul Stock were the favorites of the day, and much strength was also shown by Ohio and Mississippi, Fort Wayne and Rock Island. Illinois Central sold up to 137⅜, and Chicago and Alton at 135½ ℘ cent. The Miscellaneous list sympathised with the Railways, and most of them were in demand at the full prices of Friday. There was a further rise of 1 ℘ cent. in Missouri Bonds.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night, the Railways generally strong:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	104¾	104¾	Missouri	103¾	104¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾	111¾	Northwest	60	60
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107¾	107¾	N. West Pref.	74¾	75
N. Y. Central	128¾	129¾	Rock Island	98¾	99¾
Erie	74	74¾	Fort Wayne	102¾	102
Hudson	146¾	147¾	W. U. Telegraph	36¾	36¾
Reading	94¾	95	St. Paul Pref.	66¾	67¾
Mich. Southern	92	92¾	St. Paul Com.	48¾	50¾
Ohio and Miss.	32¾	33¾	Pacific Mail	109¾	109¾
Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾	American Gold	142¾	142¾
Tenn. 6s, new	60¾	60	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	101¼	5-20 coup., 1867	107¾
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	103¾	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	108¾
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111¾	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	117
500 & 1,000, 1881	111¾	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	110
5-20 reg., 1862	108¾	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	111
5-20 500 & 1,000	111¾	10-40 reg., 1874	101
5-20 500 & 1,000	108¾	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	108¾	7 3-10 2d series	107¾
5-20 coup., small	108	7 3-10 3d series	107¾
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	102¾	Illinois War Loan	99¾
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Bounty	108	Indiana 5 ℘ c.	92
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872	102¾	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	92¾
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1873	102¾	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	92¾
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874	102¾	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	92¾
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1875	102¾	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877	102¾	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c	64
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1878	102¾	Tennessee new bds	59¾
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	95¾	Virginia 6s, ex-c	44
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101¾	Virginia 6s, n. b.	46¾
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101¾	Georgia 6s	67¾
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99¾	Georgia 7s, new bonds	86¾
Illinois reg., 1860	99¾	North Carolina 6s, x. c.	51
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99¾	North Car. 6s, n. b.	50¾
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99¾	Missouri 6s	104¾
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1865	99¾	Mo. H. & St. Jo. iss.	85
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99¾	Missouri Pacific R. is.	104
Illinois coupon 6s 1877	99¾	California 7s	[illegible]
Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	99¾	Connecticut 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bank of North Am'a	104
Manhattan	136	Irving	105
Merchants	115¾	Metropolitan	129¾
Mechanics'	118	East River	97¾
Union	115¾	Shoe and Leather	110¾
America	136¾	Continental	100
Phenix	105	St. Nicholas	103
Fulton	158	Commonwealth	106
Greenwich	160	Impt'rs. & Traders'	117¾
National	106¾	Park	143
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf'a & Merch'ts	102
State of New-York	109¾	Central National	105
Commerce	116	Fourth National	103
Mechanics B'k Ass	114	Ninth National	104
Broadway	278	Oriental	135
American Exchange	118		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	92	Gt. Western 2d M. '78	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74
Erie 1st Mort. ext'd	101	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s, 3d. mtd., 1883	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s, 4th mtd., 1880	94	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th mtd., 1888	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	103
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	92	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94¾
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102¾	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. 1869-'72	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102¾
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s '82	110¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	99	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con.	94
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	99¾	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	119	Chi. & Alton S. F.	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93¾	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84¾	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	79¾	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	65¾
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	94	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	99¾
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87¾	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	96¾	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86¾
Lack. & West'n bds.	95¾	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st M.	74¾
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97¾	Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M.	62
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97¾		

Messrs. **Smith, Gould, Martin & Co.**, No. 11 Broad-street, advertise on another page $250,000 first mortgage 7 ℘ cent. bonds of the new South Side Railway of Long Island, interest March and September. The security is ample and solid and almost within the suburbs of New-York and Brooklyn Cities, and the whole road will soon be completed as it has thus far been built by private enterprise. The buyers of Railway mortgages are referred to the advertisement, or to the Bankers of the South Side Company in Broad-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Centre-st., No. 38	$9,000
Downing-st., n. s., 260.1 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 30.2x70	7,000
Gansevoort-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of West-st., 25x87.6	3,750
Governeur-st., Nos. 37, 39 and 41, 69x63.2x69x61	31,500
Governeur-st., Nos. 45 and 47, 63.6x33.6x64.7x33.6	
Mott-st., No. 283, 20xhalf the block	10,206
Madison-st., No. 339	3,725
Rivington-st., s. s., 25.7 ft. w. of Ridge-st., 24x72.11	21,200
1st-st., lot No. 11, Brown estate	16,250
1st-st., lot No. 12, Brown estate	
7th-st., n. s., 256 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x74.10	20,000
8th-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 1st-av., 27.6x112.10	17,500
12th-st., n. s., 318 ft. e. of Av. B, 25x103	10,500
13th-st., n. s., 427 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 16.6x103.3	28,000
13th-st., n. s., 204 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 16.6x103.3	
36th-st. and 7th-av., 19.1x61	nom.
38th-st., s. s., 229.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21x84	3,500
48th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 2 lots, 50x100.5	10,000
51st-st., n. s., 100.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x100.5	22,850
53d-st., n. s., 159.8 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5	9,419
57th-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 7th-av., 60x98x60x89	16,000
59th-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.5	8,100
75th-st. and 2d-av., s. e. cor., 25.8x100	2,350
80th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x102.2	8,000
86th-st., n. s., 261.1 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.6¾x102.2	6,000
87th-st. and 5th-av., n. e. cor., 2 lots, 50x100	30,250
134th-st. and 5th-av., s. e. cor., 24.11x100	3,250
147th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 2 lots, 50x99.11	5,260
148th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 2 lots, 50x99.11	
1st-av., s. s., 38.1 ft. s. of 25th-st., 18x82	9,000
3d-av., No. 724, 20x80	16,750
Av. A, e. s., 23 ft. n. of 20th-st., 23x70	12,450
Leases Recorded.	
Cremorne Garden, 10 lots, 5 years, per year	$2,000
Grand-st., No. 358, 4 years, per year	1,209
Nassau and Fulton sts., 10 years, per year	25,000
51st-st., s. s., 203 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100.5, 21 years, per year	396
Assignment of the above sold for	14,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of Grand-av., 21x80	$[illegible]
Browne-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Maxwell-st., 7x100.11½x97.1½x75, quit claim	3,000
Carroll-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 75x100	5,500
Columbia-st., e. s., 512.11 ft. from Degraw-st., 9.11x97.6	1,500
Cumberland-st., w. s., 167.1 s. of Flushing-av., 16.8x100	2,850
Houston-st., e. s., 444 ft. n. of Myrtle-ave., 20x100	850
Houston-st., e. s., 464 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	850
Hancock and Clark avs., n. e. cor., 100x100	1,350
Johnson-st. and Graham-av., s. w. cor., 25x100	2,300
Monroe-st., n. s., 188.9 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100	4,625
Stanton and Nassau sts., s. e. cor., 51x17.6x48.5½ 55x26	6,000
Stanton-st., e. s., 51 ft. s. of Nassau-st., 36x26.11½ x32x2.5¾x4x17.6	$2,000
Withers-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	350
Withers-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 50x100	700
Withers-st., n. s., lot 2,051, 25x70.9x28.4x—	340
Willoughby and Gold sts., s. e. cor., 23x78	5,500
South 2d-st., s. s., 97.6 ft. w. of 4th-st., 48x6.4x43x 15.2x90x21.6	4,501
Bedford-av., e. s., lot 59, map Nostrand estate	3,800
Marcy-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Kosciusko-st., 20x80	3,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Houston-st., 20x81	9,000
Leases Recorded.	
Atlantic-st., No. 326, 5 years, per year	$675
Fulton and Grand avs., n. e. corner, 2 rooms, 2½ years, per month	27
Grand-st., No. 156, first floor, 5 years, per year	900
York-st., s. s., No. 112, 3 years, per year	554
Flatbush.	
Proctor-av., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 2d-st., 100x100	$2,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.	
South 4th-st., n. s., 33.4 w. of Erie-st., 16.8x79	$7,500
Hoboken.	
Willow-st., e. s., 120 ft. n. of 3d-st., 20x100	$3,750
Piece a joining, 4 in.x30 ft	
Hudson City.	
Bevans-st., lots Nos. 16 and 17, each 25x100	$3,600
Harrison.	
Lot near road to Jersey City and Passaic River, 18x75	$1,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	2	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	5,471	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	2,200	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,096	Pork, bbls.	153
Cornmeal, bags	3,841	Cut Meats, pkgs.	492
Wheat, bushels	3,750	Lard, pkgs.	652
Corn, bushels	100,112	Beer, tcs. and bbls.	295
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	14
Oats, bushels	6,140	Petroleum, bbls.	1,111

ASHES—Continue quiet, but steady at $8@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock, 647 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been held very firmly, but has been quiet, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quoted firmer and fairly active again to-day. The aggregate sales since our last have been 5,832 bales, including 2,201 bales to shippers, 1,045 bales to spinners, 1,836 bales to speculators, and 750 bales in transit. The week's receipts of Cotton at this port have been 21,028 bales; sales and resales, 31,001 bales, (including 10,596 bales to shippers, 6,245 bales to spinners, 8,850 bales to speculators, and 5,410 bales in transit); exports, 16,148 bales; estimated stock at the close, 53,000 bales. The week's business, Messrs. **Cornwall & Zerega**, in their circular of this morning, review thus: "We have to report for the week an active but irregular market, opening on Saturday, at the closing prices of last week, it declined under the unfavorable Liverpool advices to 19 cents on Tuesday, then again advanced under the improvement in Liverpool and closes firm at the quotations. The sales for the week have been 30,032 bales, including 6,717 to spinners, 9,021 to speculators, and 14,293 to exporters, including 5,260 bales in transit. There is a fair amount of cotton offering on the market, but lines of even Middlings are scarce, and it has hardly been possible to buy these grades at quotations. Our market being above Liverpool, tends to check operations, but the confidence in Cotton is strong and prices are gradually advancing. The receipts at the ports do not show as heavily as was expected for the month of February, as this month should show the heaviest receipts of the season. The Southern rivers have now water enough to allow the Cotton to come forward, but the receipts do not show the anticipated increase. The receipts at the ports for the week show about 92,000 bales, against 73,000 bales for the corresponding week of last season. The total receipts since the 1st of September 1,366,500 bales, against 1,196,500 bales for same time last season. The exports from this port for this week are: to Liverpool, 14,410 bales; to London, 296 bales; to Bremen, 669 bales; to Rotterdam, 773 bales—total, 16,148 bales."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	18	18¼	18¼@18¾
Good Ordinary	18¾	18¾	19 @19¼
Low Middling	19¾	19¾	19¾@20
Middling	20	20¾	21 @21¼
Good Middling	22	22¼	23 @23½

The following table will indicate the course of prices in this market during the week ending last evening:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.	Good Middling.
	UPLAND, MOBILE AND FLORIDA.				
Saturday	17¼	17¾@18	18¾@19	19¾@19¾	21¼
Monday	17	17¾@17¾	18¾@18¾	19¾@19¾	21¼
Tuesday	16¾	17¾@17¾	18¾@18¾	19¾@19¾	21¼
Wednesday	17¼	17¾@17¾	18¾@18¾	19¾@19¾	22
Thursday	17¾	17¾@18	18¾@19	19¾@20	21½
Friday	17¾	18¾@18¾	19¾@20	20 @20¾	23
	NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS.				
Saturday	17¾	18¾@18¾	19¾@19¾	20 @20¾	22
Monday	17¾	18 @18	18¾@19	19¾@20	22
Tuesday	17¾	18¾@18	18¾@19	19¾@20	22
Wednesday	17¾	18¾@18¾	19 @19¾	20 @20¾	22¼
Thursday	17¾	18¾@18¾	19¾@19¾	20 @20¾	22¼
Friday	17¾	18¾@18¾	19¾@20	21 @21¾	23¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	21,028
Receipts last week	17,840
Receipts preceding week	20,395
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	115,789
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	341,001
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,690
Exports since Tuesday	6,003
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	86,658
Exports since Sept. 1	201,983
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	53,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,266,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,118,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	753,000
Exports same time 1866-7	518,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,537,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	345,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	601,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active call for desirable lots of State and Western flour, since our last, at generally firm prices. Shippers and speculators have shown more disposition to operate in the low grades, the supply of which has been quite meagre. The home trade inquiry has been fair for the medium and better grades, especially the former, holders of which have evinced less eagerness to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 30; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 60@$10 20; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 80@$10 60 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 40@$9 30
Extra State	9 60@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 80@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 20@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 15@15 75

Southern Flour has been in more request at steadier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls. at $9 85@$11 45 for common to fair, and $11 45@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Of California Flour sales were reported of 3,000 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 75 ℘ bbl. of 196 ℔s. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 150 bbls. were sold at $13 50@$13 85 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in active demand at $5 80@$6 85 for Jersey, $5 75@$5 90 for Western, and $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in less demand at $4 50@$4 85 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 24,850 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $2 42, delivered; No. 3 Spring at $2 33; Amber Pennsylvania, part from dock, at $2 63, ℘ bushel. Corn opened decidedly firmer, with a fairly active inquiry from the home trade and from shippers; but it closed tamely and less buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 78,000 bushels at $1 27@$1 30, chiefly at $1 27@$1 29 for New Mixed Western, $1 33½ for Old do. delivered; $1 23½@25 for New Yellow Jersey, $1 20@$1 30 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 68@$1 80 ℘ bushel. Sales 2,800 bushels. Barley is in active at former rates. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 5,100 bushels at $1 85@$1 90 ℘ bushel. Oats have been much brisker at former prices; sales have been reported of 115,000 bushels Western, at 83½c.@82c., in store, and 86c. buyer, 60 days; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 78c.@82c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate request at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw at 75c.@$1 05 for short and long, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℘ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ℘ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 83,865 hides, and 200 bales do.; sales, 20,200 hides, the latter including, 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@22½ ℔s. at 20c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 23¾ ℔s., 17½c., gold, as they run; 3,500 Dry Montevideo, 22½@23 ℔s., 19c., gold, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Montevideo Kips, to arrive, 10½ ℔s., 22c., gold, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Rio Grande Kips, to arrive, 21 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry California, 23 ℔s., 19c. gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 21½ ℔s., 18c., gold, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Central American, 20@22 ℔s., 16c., gold, as they run; 200 Dry Mexican, 28 ℔s., private terms; 200 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 ℔s., private terms; 1,300 Wet Salted Para, 44½ ℔s., private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, 55@78 ℔s., 11¼@11½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 203,800 (same time last year 73,000—year before, 251,600,) and 180 bales. The stock consists of 180,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 4,000 Dry Orinoco, 3,000 Dry California, 1,000 Dry Savanilla, &c., 4,000 Dry Central American and San Juan, 5,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 5,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande from Europe, 1,300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 180 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER.—The movements in this line during the past week. Messrs. **E. T. Day & Co.** notice, thus: "There has been a fair trade in Hemlock Sole throughout the week. Light weights of all grades are scarce, and find ready sale as fast as received. The demand for common leather for shipment continues, which prevents any accumulation. Prices for all descriptions are firm. Receipts from the tanneries foot up about 25,000 Sides, leaving the stock somewhat reduced. Oak Sole remains quiet. Rough; for light there is good demand, while other weights are neglected." We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—Continues in request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@92½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand and buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at at 63c.@65c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $3@$7 50 ℘ 270 ℔s.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in request at rather firmer rates, including Crude Whale at 67c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 10@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 18 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request, within a range of from 11c.@11½c. for Crude in bulk; 16½c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@23½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better request and much firmer in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $21 50@$21 62, closing at $21 62 for Old Mess; $22 75@$22 87½, closing at $22 85, for New Mess; $22@$22 25 for uninspected Ordinary Mess; $19 50@$20 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, including March delivery, seller's option, at $22 90@$23; and April at $23 12½ ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔.; sales 679 pkgs. Bacon is in good request at full rates; sales 820 bxs. at 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberlands; 11½c.@12c. for Short Ribs; 11½c.@11½c. for Long Ribs; 12½c.@12½c. for Long Clear; 13½c.@13½c. for Short Clear, the latter rate for fancy, ℘ ℔. Lard has been in moderate demand, closing firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 1,520 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14½c. ℘ ℔. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and quiet, at 11½c.@11½c. for City, and 10c.@10½c., closing at 10c.@10½c. for Country, ℘ ℔. Beef continues in fair request at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Tierce Beef is in fair demand and buoyant, including Prime Mess at $33@$36, and India Mess at $37 50@$40 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 650 tcs. Beef Hams continue in demand at from $28@$32 for poor to choice; sales 265 bbls. Butter is in demand and firm at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.	
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46	@50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43	@46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42	@44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42	@44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40	@42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46	@50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42	@44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40	@42
Canada	25	@33
Canada Extra	35	@38
CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ ℔	16	@16¾
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ ℔	15½	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ ℔	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ ℔	15¾	@16¾
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ ℔	14	@15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ ℔	12	@13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ ℔	8	@11

SKINS—Deer have been in limited supply and moderate demand. Sales have been made of 9,000 ℔s. Campeachy and 8,000 ℔s. Central American, on private terms. We quote: Honduras at 45c.@47½c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@35c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 50c. in gold, ℘ ℔. Goat have been quiet and depressed in price. The stock is large, but chiefly composed of descriptions for the present unsaleable. We quote: Tampico, 40c.@42½c.; Matamoras, 38c.@40c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@28c. in gold, ℘ ℔.; Curacoa, 37½c. currency; Cape, 37½c.@38c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue in fair demand and firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 580 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 12½c.@14½c.; and 1,250 boxes at 11½c.@14½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in good request at 14½c.@17c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 136,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 61,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 53,000 ℔s. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℘ ℔.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 350 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d.@⅝d. ℘ ℔; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 10d. ℘ bushel; 100 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 250 tcs. Beef, by do., at 7s. 6d. ℘ tierce; 150 boxes Bacon, by do., at 40s. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders, a brig, with 1,800 quarters Corn, at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d. ℘ quarter. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 4½d. ℘ 280 ℔s.; and 135 bales Tobacco at ½d. ℘ ℔. For a Mediterranean port, a brig, with Tobacco, and back, with Marble, on p. t.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Rance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
MARTHA. Characters by Miss McCulloch, Miss Phillips, Signor Brignoli, Signor Orlandini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ARTISAN OF LYONS, TWO-BEDDED ROOM, THE ARAB TROUPE, &c. Mr. E. Eddy as Jean Renous.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
RED RIDING HOOD, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
EAST LYNNE. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS, by Mr. James E. Murdock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

At an interview with Count von Bismarck, Gen. Carl Schurz was informed of the decree of King William of Prussia to cultivate the good will of the United States.

The feeling of uneasiness caused by the appearance of affairs in Northern Turkey is subsiding. The accounts of armaments in the Danubian Provinces are said to have been much exaggerated.

Count von Bismarck has obtained a leave of absence from his post as Prime Minister of the North German Confederation. He will devote several months to European travel, for the benefit of his health.

Selwyn is to succeed Sir Wm. Erle as Lord Chief Justice of the British Court of Common Pleas.

Minister Adams is to return to the United States in April.

The Fenian, Capt. Mackay has been arrested in Cork. A desperate attempt to rescue him from the police failed.

The Press Bill is still being discussed in the French Chambers. An amendment to it, providing for the trial by jury of all Press offences, was recently defeated.

The French Government has consented to expel the Hanoverian refugees from the soil of France.

During Farragut's stay in Italy the squadron is to remain on the coast, between Genoa and Civita Vecchia.

Young Iturbide, the heir of the late Maximilian, has enlisted in the Papal Zouaves.

A new Cabinet has been formed in Greece, with Bulgaris as President and Minister of the Interior.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate Saturday, and it being general debating day in the House, no business of importance was transacted. In Committee of the Whole Mr. Hunter spoke regarding the finances, declaring it to be his belief that if successful in the coming election, the Democratic Party would favor repudiation. Mr. Stevens, of New-Hampshire, delivered a political speech, and Mr. Clark, of Ohio, spoke on the subject of National banks.

GENERAL.

The news from Central and South America, received by the steamship *Rising Star*, which arrived at this port yesterday, though late, is rather unimportant. Canseco, the Peruvian revolutionary chief, had been quite enthusiastically received in Callao, but public opinion inclined toward Balta, his associate, and there was every probability that the latter would succeed Canseco in the Presidential chair within a very short time. Advices from Bolivia announce the failure of an attempt to incite a revolution in that republic.

In the National Commercial Convention in session in Boston, Mr. Hiram Walbridge on Saturday offered resolutions declaring it to be the duty of Congress to encourage all projects for opening means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The report of the Committee on Currency and Finance (published in the Times of yesterday) was discussed, and after slight alterations, unanimously adopted. Three cheers were then given for "the national honor." An address was made by the President, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The corporation of Brown University, on Friday, elected Rev. Alexis Caswell, D.D., LL.D., to succeed Rev. Dr. Sears as President of the College. The Providence *Press* says that for half a century Dr. Caswell has been identified with Brown University, of which institution he is a graduate, and where, for a long period, he was Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. He is now President of the Baptist Missionary Union. Prof. Chace has been appointed Professor of moral and intellectual philosophy.

In the Constitutional Convention Saturday a resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to notify absent members that their presence was required, to take action upon the amended Constitution, and also for consultation regarding the manner in which it shall be submitted to the people.

Bishop Williams, of the Catholic diocese of Massachusetts, has declined to allow the Catholic clergy in Worcester, to say High Requiem Masses for the repose of the souls of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien.

Mr. Dickens will give one reading at Hartford, Conn., on the 18th inst. On Saturday the sale of tickets was commenced, and in less than an hour the whole number was disposed of. He is to read in Allyn Hall, which will seat 1,450 persons.

Some persons effected an entrance into the Post-office at Columbus, Indiana, on the night of the 5th inst., and completely cleared it out, taking such letters and valuables as could be found.

The argument on the motion in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company cases, to remove the actions from the Supreme Court of this State to the United States Circuit, was concluded Saturday, Mr. Evarts making the closing speech. This motion has occupied the attention of the Court three full days. Mr. John K. Porter, Mr. David Dudley Field and Mr. John E. Burrill have been heard at length for the plaintiffs, Fisk, Belden, Hatch & Co., in opposition to the motion, and Mr. Wm. Fullerton, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Tracy have made elaborate arguments in support of the motion to transfer the causes to the Federal Court. Judge Cardoza took the papers and reserved his decision.

Last evening a public meeting, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, was held at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The object of the Union is to disseminate the truths of the Protestant religion among all nations; and in support of this movement, addresses were made by William A. Booth, Rev. Mr. Scudder, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Prof. R. Hitchcock and Rev. H. J. Acker.

The Board of Councilmen has directed the Committee on Railroads to ascertain whether the ordinance forbidding the sprinkling of salt on the railroad tracks has not been violated. Resolutions to pave various streets with Nicolson pavement, and urging Congress to make an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, were concurred in.

In the case of Assemblyman James Reed, who died suddenly in a restaurant in this City Saturday, the Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict declaring that death resulted from the combined effects of heart, liver and kidney disease.

"The Aimless Young Man" was the title of a discourse delivered by Rev. J. B. Dunn, in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, before a large congregation, last evening.

In the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, sentence was suspended in the case of Althea Reeves, one of the Spiritualists whose trial and conviction on a charge of lewdness, recently attracted so much attention.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached last evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on the condition and longevity of the Antediluvian races. He pointed out their deficiency in moral culture and their superior physical development.

Rev. Dr. Adams delivered a sermon to medical students at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church last evening.

In the matter of Chatfield Hardaway *vs.* The Hardaway Bolt Company, &c., the Supreme Court has ordered a peremptory *mandamus*.

The Cotton market closed strong and buoyant on Saturday, on a fairly active business. Breadstuffs and Provisions attracted more attention at, in most instances, firmer prices. Groceries were steady, and in request. The freight market was rather quiet, but rates favored shipowners.

The Alabama Claims.

The controversy between Lord Hobart and "Historicus," (Mr. Harcourt,) concerning the present serious position of affairs between England and the United States in relation to the *Alabama* claims, is worthy, for more than one reason, of careful perusal. As a model of able and dignified discussion, it may be studied with advantage, while, as a summary of the most important arguments on both sides of the case, it is at once more clear and more convenient than the ponderous official publications of the two Governments. The antagonists are well-mated, and each makes the most of every opportunity. The position which "Historicus" occupies affords him a peculiar advantage in the debate, while, at the same time, it subjects him to a line of attack which goes far to render that advantage but temporary and illusory, as a brief analysis of the case will show.

Lord Stanley recedes so far from the policy of his predecessor as to consent that the claims of the United States shall be referred to arbitration. Mr. Seward stipulates that nothing connected with the merits of the case, or calculated to influence the decision of the arbiter, shall be excluded from presentation,—meaning, in particular, that the course of the English Government, in recognizing the rebellion as a belligerent power, shall be made a part of the case of the United States. This Lord Stanley refuses; and the controversy, taken up at this point by Lord Hobart and "Historicus," turns on the question whether this refusal was justifiable. It is exclusively a discussion of the rights and duties of England. Neither party represents, or attempts to represent, the position occupied by the United States. The position of "Historicus" is, that an international question in which one party is clearly in the right, beyond the doubting of "any sane man," ought never to be included in an arbitration; that the question of the rightfulness of the Queen's proclamation of recognition and neutrality is such an one; *ergo*, it ought not to be so included. His antagonist denies both premises, asserting that even a question of the kind referred to may be included in the case laid before an arbiter, when the decision is not to touch directly the "undoubted" right involved, so as to compromise the honor of the nation; that the present question, however, is not free from doubt, and hence is a fit subject for arbitration; and, finally, that the honor of England is pledged to other nations to submit just such disputes to peaceful, rather than warlike decision.

The position of "Historicus" gives him the opportunity to make a brilliant attack upon Mr. Seward for his inconsistent diplomacy, and to cover with rapid sword-play the exposed points of the English armor. This is the advantage to which we have alluded, and it must be confessed that the skilful dialectician makes the most of it. But the defensive strength of Lord Hobart's position is not to be thus overcome. Sword-play is worth little against fortifications. Lord Hobart's reply is, substantially, that, admitting the force of these charges against Mr. Seward, they are, at best, but arguments on one side, and that there are also arguments on the other. Sane men *do* doubt whether England acted fairly toward the United States, and the more the question is complicated by recriminations, the more it is evidently a proper one for impartial decision. And, finally, he insists again that the verdict to be given will relate only to the pecuniary responsibility of England for certain damage done, and that this sensitiveness as to the extent of the evidence to be offered is out of proportion and out of place. The apparent advantage of "Historicus's" slashing attack is therefore neutralized by the fact, that it is directed upon a point which his adversary does not need to defend. Mr. Seward's alleged inconsistencies are not pertinent to the argument as it stands.

Such is the case from an English standpoint. We may observe in regard to this aspect of it:

1. The English position has been changed, as all parties admit. Between the declaration of Russell, that the whole policy of England, *right or wrong* must not be put in question by any other Power, and the declaration of Stanley that a certain part of that policy, *being clearly right*, must not be so questioned, there is a wide gulf. The fact that this change of national attitude was accompanied by a change of Ministers, does not concern the United States. To us, it is quite indifferent whether Stanley recedes from Russell's position, or from his own. And, on the other hand, the fact that Mr. Seward in 1867 may be proved inconsistent with Mr. Seward in 1861, though it may add point to a paragraph, has no more international significance than if the Secretary in 1861 had been some other man. Aside from mere verbal quibbles, it must perhaps be admitted that the tone of the United States has changed somewhat, though not so much as that of England. In 1861, and for years afterward, we could only assert our claims with dignity and firmness, while they were repelled with an indifference amounting almost to insolence. Now, we are bolder, and our adversaries are more reasonable. It has been said that if in the flush of our triumph, we had turned to England, with our army of a million men and the most powerful navy in the world, and demanded an instant settlement of our claims, we should have obtained it. However this may be, it is certainly much to our credit that no such course was adopted. We have disbanded our soldiers and sold our ships of war, and now base our claims, where we put them first, on the ground of justice and public law. We submit that we are far more moderate in the hour of our triumph, than England was in the hour of our danger; and "Historicus" would be better employed in counseling his Government not to presume upon our moderation as it did upon our weakness, rather than in picking petty flaws in the language of our official dispatches to our own agents.

2. The affected surprise with which this writer treats our claims, speaking of the transformation by which the "neutrals" of 1861 have become the "strangers" of 1867, and the "blockade" has turned into a "closing of the ports," does not befit the case. From the very first day of the rebellion until now, there has been no time when the United States did not plainly declare its own position and its opinion of the course of England. If the Queen's proclamation was issued under a misapprehension, nothing is to blame but the unseemly haste with which that momentous step was taken, without warning our Government or asking or receiving explanations from Washington. We need not adduce besides the notorious fact that the Queen's proclamation was issued before England had been notified of any "blockade" whatever. Whatever "inconsistency" may be found in Mr. Seward's language has existed from the very outset, and need not be matter for astonishment at this late day.

3. We think the duty and the true policy of England very plain. She should accept our most reasonable proposition, and allow the whole question, *ab initio*, claims, counterclaims and all, to be reviewed by a suitable umpire. But England's duty is England's business, not ours; and it behooves us to consider what is the true policy for this country, looking at the question not from Lord Hobart's stand-point, but in his spirit. Can we not yield something in the interest of peace? If this be possible, it is certainly wise.

How then does the question stand? The only verdict we can expect from an arbitration is one of pecuniary damages. We shall not in any case obtain a definite condemnation of the policy of England, to satisfy our national pride. History alone will give such a decision, and that only when the whole controversy shall have long ceased to stir the passions of men. Will our case, then, be any stronger for the argument based on the recognition by England of the rebel belligerents? Probably it would; but is it not strong enough already? We accuse England, in the matter of the *Alabama* and other privateers, of violating the duties of *neutrality*. We cannot deny that at the time when the *Alabama* sailed, England was a neutral power, and that a proclamation to that effect would have been justifiable then, if it were not before. In fact, the whole charge against the proclamation is that it was premature; and its logical connection with the case of the *Alabama* is little more than that of a piece of collateral evidence, showing *animus*. But the real question involved is one which presumes the existence of a war, and concerns the manner in which England discharged the obligation of neutrality. In the arbitration of that question, we believe the United States would either succeed on the simple facts attending the case of each privateer, or not succeed at all. The discussion of England's temper and policy will do very well if we wish to warm ourselves for a fight, but it will not add a dollar to the damages we may obtain, nor give us the verdict if our main evidence is defective.

4. It is a serious question whether we would not on the whole be the gainers by keeping the policy of England in recognizing the rebels out of the case. We have already made the generous offer, and it has been refused. What hinders us from rejoining,—"Very well; we accept the arbitration of the Alabama claims as a case under the laws of neutrality, but we reserve the question of the injury which England inflicted upon us by her policy as a matter to be dealt with afterward." We believe that on Lord Stanley's own grounds we could beat him out of court and win full damages; but there is another dispute not to be estimated in money, arising out of the fact that England's neutrality was disguised hostility. If England can afford to leave the first insult unatoned for, we can afford to let her. The acceptance of Mr. Seward's proposition would be Lord Stanley's wisest course; the acceptance of Lord Stanley's proposition would, in our opinion, be the crowning triumph in Mr. Seward's management of a very difficult case.

More Impeachment Talk.

The relief Sinbad felt when he got rid of the Old Man, or the joy of Pilgrim freed from his pack, is about what the country experienced when the impeachment business was killed in Congress. The groan which Sinbad or poor Pilgrim would have uttered at finding his burden saddled on his back anew, will be that of the people, if impeachment comes up afresh. Sir Walter Scott says that he takes the Old Man of the Sea to be "the greatest bore on record;" but Sir Walter had never heard impeachment discussed in Congress.

Now, though our Washington dispatches say that Mr. Stevens holds that the President should be "impeached at once" for an alleged violation of the Tenure of Office bill, yet we should not, in view of the recent failure of the impeachment project, much fear its revival, except for one circumstance. A great number of Congressmen have evidently been uneasy ever since the scheme was killed, from not having fired off their impeachment speeches. It is true that a great many have since been made, under the most ingenious devices and pretences—in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on questions of privilege, on internal revenue bills and what not. But there is a quantity of Congressional oratory on this subject still left bottled up and bursting. Hence, we say, we fear that a new impeachment discussion is possible. Of course, impeachment as a *fact* is not much to be apprehended; Mr. Stevens is, we admit, "the Great Commoner," but he could not quite carry through that. It is the talk and the tirade and the stale speeches that are fearful to contemplate.

We hardly know what can be done—unless perhaps it could be arranged to have an impeachment discussion go on quietly in the *Globe*, and save the time of the House. We half suspected the House was missing it in refusing, from a short-sighted pandering to its personal comfort, to give leave to print the impeachment speeches that were left over last December. The injured parties are now evidently concocting revenge.

The Public Debt and the Money in Which it is to be Paid.

We are quite obliged to the *Journal of Commerce* for recalling to our recollection the little gold dollar authorized to be coined by the act of March 3, 1849. The wee thing had escaped our attention. We trust that our familiarity with it may not be merely such as arises from an examination of the statute-books in the spirit of curious research, but that it may be of that practical character which ownership confers, resulting from its free circulation over the country—its finances restored to a sound condition; but, as the gold dollar represents an equivalent amount of the same kind of labor, and consequently an equivalent amount of value, with the silver dollar, except as slightly varied by the greater tendency at present toward gold than toward silver mining, our position is in no manner affected by the omission. Things equal to another are equal to each other. The relative proportion, of say 15 to 1, which they bear to each other will be occasionally varied by particular circumstances, but in the long run it will be maintained. It is unquestionably the right on the part of the Government to pay its bonds or legal tenders in either of these at its pleasure. The acts creating both stand under the statute books unrepealed, and constitute the only description of a dollar applicable to the securities of the United States. Government will select the one or the other, as may happen to be the more advantageous at the time of payment; but it cannot pay in its own legal tenders, because that is not according to the bond, nor is it according to the several acts creating that species of money. The several Legal-tender acts have no manner of application to the principal of these bonds, either by their terms or by necessary effect.

The *Journal of Commerce* seems to be misled as to the true character of a legal-tender act, and yet it is from the misconception of it that the chief difficulty in the interpretation of the several acts on this subject result. A tender is the offer of a sum, or to perform a duty, to avoid a penalty, or forfeiture, or costs. Every civilized Government provides a mode of doing this for its citizens or subjects in its judicial tribunals, but not for itself, as no Government is capable of being sued, and can neither be subjected to a penalty, nor to a forfeiture, nor to costs. The restriction in the National Constitution that no State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a *tender* for debts, is an intended restriction on the exercise of this power in the regulation of proceedings at law, as between individuals or corporate bodies—those of cities, for instance—and relates to the private debts of the former or the public debts of the latter. The restriction in the National Constitution upon the exercise of such a power by the several States assumes, perhaps, that the power might be exercised by the latter in the absence of the restriction; but there is no similar limitation upon the power of Congress, and the latter, from the very origin of the Government, has assumed the exercise of this power. The reason for it is very obvious. The power to coin money regulates the value thereof, and if foreign coin, is granted to the General Government. It is of course material to have uniformity in what constitutes the debt-paying medium in every part of our extended country. Now, suppose that every State should exercise the power to pass tender laws, the States might, notwithstanding the restriction, vary in their acts, making more or less of gold and silver a tender according to the caprice of each of them. The Union would in that case be unprovided with precise and proper regulations as to what shall be received in the payment of debts—a duty one of the first to be performed in the regulation of civil affairs. The act of Congress of Feb. 9, 1793, provides that Spanish milled dollars of a certain weight "shall pass current as money within the United States, and be a legal tender for the payment of *all* debts and demands." It was never supposed that this act had any bearing on the bonds of the United States existing at the time, or that the Government of the United States would so trifle with its credit as to pay its bonds with foreign money, except with the bondholders' assent. This and similar acts, we repeat, were intended to regulate proceedings at law between individuals or corporations, public or private, and the private or public debts, as the case might be, of such citizens or associations.

The act of July 11, 1862, authorizing the issue of $150,000,000 of legal tenders provides:

> "And such notes shall be receivable in payment of all loans made *to* the United States, and of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due *to* the United States, except duties on imports and interest, and of all *claims and demands* against the United States, except for interest upon bonds, notes and certificates of debt or deposit; and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."

It will be seen that this act, to which the others of a like character substantially conform, provides, in the latter portion of it, in what relates to legal tender, wholly for such tender between individuals or corporations in respect of their debts, public or private, and has no relation to proceedings on the part of the Government. The portion which relates to the Government is that part of it, and that only, which declares that such notes shall be receivable in payment "of all *claims and demands* against the United States, except for interest on bonds," &c. The exception is relied upon to show that the principal of the bonds was intended, but the public debt of the United States is not classed in any preceding act under the head of *claims and demands*, which language relates wholly to the ordinary purchases of the Government, and transactions of a like character, for which no such solemn obligation had been given. We hold, therefore, that the Legal-tender acts, as they are called, were not passed with any view to touch the principal of the bonds; that neither the agents of the Government, nor any taker of the loan, assigned to the act of Congress any such effect when the loans were put forth; and that the ground that those acts thus apply is an afterthought, discreditable to its authors and impossible of being sustained. We therefore repeat that the coined dollar was the only dollar known in those transactions.

The *Journal of Commerce* informs us of what it has said from time to time in respect to the legality of the Legal-tender act, as between individuals, as if we had changed our views upon the subject. We well recollect that it deemed the two measures—the Conscription act and the one referred to—as unconstitutional, and attempted to prevent the use of these extraordinary but necessary war powers. But inasmuch as both measures have been sustained by most of the leading tribunals in the United States, we can see no just reason for the self-complacency with which the *Journal* refers to its former expressed and erroneous opinions of measures necessary for the safety of the country.

Gold and Washington Sensations.

One of the numerous evening editions of the New-York *Express* of Saturday, printed the following special telegram:

> "Washington, Feb. 8.
>
> All but three or four of the Reconstruction Committee are ready to impeach the President, and will so vote in committee. Thad. Stevens is for immediate impeachment, but the probable meaning of all this is two-fold. *First, to make money out of a rise in gold, and second, to frighten President Johnson.*"

In another and later edition, the editors remark:

> "Gold, *of course*, continues to advance (the national credit to decline) just in proportion as the Jacobins advance in their revolutionary scheme to depose the President. The impeachers appear to be in dead earnest now, and old politicians at Washington, we are told, are predicting to-day that the President will not be in office two months longer."

Now we are not advised that anything really happened between the hours of three and four o'clock at Washington to authorize this sudden change of confidence by the editors in their own Washington dispatch, published at the earlier hour. That telegrapher, we know, was not alone in his belief and information that the whole affair was a Gold gambling sensation. It was used as such in Wall-street, and at too late an hour to make anything like an authoritative contradiction available. But, withal, it had only partial success. Gold was kept up by it, but refused to go any higher than on Friday, even by the steaming process. No one really believed either that a new party of "impeachers" had been organized, or that they were "in dead earnest," if the subject had been more than casually talked about by Mr. Stevens. All the noise and predictions telegraphed from Washington were understood at the Capitol as for Gold Room consumption, and other parties in Wall-street were duly advised of the trick. The "National credit" certainly did *not* "decline." *That* may come after Mr. Brooks and his party succeed in expunging and reversing the work of the last eventful six years.

Gen. Beatty and the Public Debt.

The election of Gen. Beatty, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of Ohio, by an increased Republican majority, has been attributed in part to the fact that he favored the Butler-Pendleton plan of paying the national bonds in greenbacks. As the fact itself has been drawn in question, the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives extracts from some of his speeches during the canvass, showing the position he did take on this subject.

In the speech with which he opened the campaign at Caledonia, Ohio, Jan. 16, which was written out with his own hand, he said:

> "I am in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, *in favor of paying off all bonds in the currency which is the legal tender*, and in general circulation among the people, except, of course, the comparatively small amount which has gold stipulated in the bond."

In a speech at Lexington, Ohio, on the 23d of January, Gen. Beatty in discussing the same subject said:

> "I am in favor of *paying off the five-twenty bonds in legal-tender—in greenbacks;* I am in favor of providing for the taxation of all Government bonds that may hereafter be issued by the Government; I am in favor of allowing the present Democratic Legislature, which last Fall promised the people that they would tax the present bonds, to fulfill that promise if they can do it."

There would seem from these quotations to be no room to doubt as to the position which Gen. Beatty holds on this subject. How much, or how little it had to do with his election, we have no means of knowing.

Official Corruption.

Our State Constitutional Convention has taken one step decidedly in advance. It has adopted the article proposed by Mr. Opdyke for the punishment and prevention of official corruption. In case any person in office is offered a bribe, the person offering it may appear as a witness against him; and if the bribe was accepted the person offering it shall be held harmless,—but if it was rejected he shall be subject to the same penalty as is inflicted for accepting a bribe.

This may not be perfect, either in theory or in practice; but it will do something toward checking the most dangerous evil that threatens our Government. It is a very great improvement on the existing law, which actually renders the punishment of bribery and corruption impossible, by shutting and barring the door against all testimony that can establish the fact. This provision abolishes the protection thus afforded, and opens the way to evidence which, in case of guilt, can scarcely fail to secure conviction. Its effect will be to prevent bribery, as well as to punish it. The official will not dare to accept a bribe, when he knows he may be exposed by the person offering it;—and outside agents will hesitate about offering a bribe when its rejection secures their own punishment.

There seems to have been a general concurrence of both parties in the Convention, in support of this article. We hope it will meet with similar favor from the people at large. The evil is one which involves all parties, and all parties should unite in devising and applying a remedy. Unless it can be checked in some way, we must abandon all hopes of good government, for government that rests upon such a basis cannot consult or promote the public welfare.

MINOR TOPICS.

Rev. H. W. Beecher and others made some excellent speeches the other night against the system of liquor-licenses, showing what the experience of society is pretty well aware of, that the drinking habits of the people are unwholesome and demoralizing. Prohibition and the terrors of penalty are the ancient and venerable modes of compelling men to do right, and it would not be correct, perhaps, to say that they never did much good. But it may be safely said that other agencies have done and are doing much more. It is not the legislative enactments that will make our hard-working people sober and moral. It is the Young Men's Christian Associations and such humanizing societies, got up to give the aforesaid people places of decent and comfortable recreation, where they may read journals, magazines and books, and hear instructive lectures. Such places teach young men self-respect, and give them notions above gambling and drinking. Make reading-rooms only one-half as plenty as grog-saloons, and the business of the moralists and temperance lecturers will be nearly done. Mere legislation can never do it.

It is stated that the only foundation for the report that impeachment is again mooted in Congress lies in the fact, that the Reconstruction Committee feels bound to inquire whether the President has power, under the law, to ignore the head of the War Department, or to direct any army officer to do so. That is a proper subject of inquiry, and one in regard to which it would be well to have a settled judgment. The War Department was created, and the duties of the Secretary of War defined by law at the very outset of the Government. The Secretary, by that law, is directed to perform certain specified duties and "such other duties as the President may direct." This clearly puts the Secretary in most respects under the orders of the President. But a more accurate definition of the relation of the two is greatly to be desired.

Recorder Hackett has decided that a City Railroad car, carrying 32 passengers and drawn by two horses, was overloaded; and has imposed a heavy fine on the driver and conductor of the car. This is the first glimpse of hope we have ever seen, that the law can be brought to bear upon the City Railroad Companies for the public relief. Our people, from the time when railroads were first introduced, have submitted to the most flagrant impositions at the hands of their managers, and these abuses are increasing every day; the railroad companies, indeed, seem to have absolute control of our streets, and give just as little in the way of accommodation as possible to the public they are supposed to serve. The Recorder's decision leads us to believe that if some public-spirited citizens would take the matter in hand, they could get from the Courts such decisions as would abate some of the worst abuses of the system. Each car will seat twenty-four or twenty-six persons,—and they might easily be so constructed as to seat five or six more. This is as much as two horses ought to draw, and gives quite profit enough to the Companies on their capital. Will not somebody show as much public spirit in protecting passengers as Mr. Bergh has shown in protecting the horses?

"Wherever you see a head, hit it," was the simple instruction given to the "boy," going for the first time into that animating old Irish mart called Donnybrook Fair, and anxious to know what to do in case of a difficulty. This is pretty much the good old rule and simple plan of our politicians and journalists; and perhaps it gives a certain spice of animation to the ordinary literature of the newspapers, and makes it go down more agreeably. The Congressional Directory giving some biographies, and that of John Morrissey among the rest, sets down a few facts, of his birth, schooling, &c. But some of our "boys" don't think that enough, and suggest there is a great deal more that ought to be stated. They long to hit that legislative "head" when they see it; and indeed they do so on a variety of occasions, 'Tis lucky for it that it can stand a good deal of treatment of that sort, having been pretty well accustomed to it in one way or other.

When the doctors begin to gather and consult, the patient is thought to be in a critical condition. Our general trade seems to be in such a condition just now, for the "faculty" all over the country have been coming together to discuss it—in New-England especially. The National Trade Convention of Boston has heard the "welcoming address" of Mr. Nazro and the sentiments of several of its members. Mr. Nazro said that Boston was not disheartened by the superiority of New-York, for she had annexed Roxbury, and would soon have half a million of inhabitants—not believing with King James the First and William Cobbett, that a great city is a "great sore" and a "great wen." Mr. Farley, of Philadelphia, referred to the great benefits of protection, from 1812 to this day—showing how it enabled us to build railways, clothe our armies in the great rebellion, and set on foot the noblest steam navy on the ocean. This last was not a very happy climax. In fact, it has the look of anti-climax. Our trade is not dead, but sleeping. One side of our great "body politic" is under paralysis at present. If the doctors would try and restore a natural circulation there, the patient would get up and walk.

The Democrats are beginning to suspect that all the political discord is not confined to the ranks of the Republican Party. Vallandigham, the martyr of 1863, seems resolved to teach his party that they have an account to settle with him, and his friends throughout Ohio are openly jubilant over the Republican triumph in the Eighth District. The returns of the canvass show that the result was mainly due to the fact that the Vallandighamers voted the Republican ticket. And their leader makes no secret of his purpose to repeat the experiment unless the Democratic Party accept him into full membership and atone for past injuries by future favors.

It seems that another whisky dealer was convicted on Saturday of doing business without a license. The case was a perfectly clear one, and yet on going out to consult on a verdict, *one* of the twelve jurymen flatly refused to join the rest in a verdict of guilty; and it was only after being kept out all of one night that he assented. The Judge took occasion to say that it would be greatly to the discredit of the Court and of the district if, in so clear a case as this, the Internal Revenue laws could not be enforced. It must be remembered that this refusal to take out a license is not prompted merely by the desire to save the license fee, but it enables the dealer to conceal his operations and put enormous quantities of whisky on the market without paying the tax. It is quite time it was broken up.

The Common Council, we observe, proposes to issue another *Manual*, and a resolution is pending to print 15,000 copies of it. Pray what possible use has the Common Council for that number of these books? Everybody knows that 1,000 would supply all the legitimate demands of public officers for it; if the public want others, why not offer them for sale? Some sixty or eighty thousand dollars are wasted every year on this publication,—and it is quite time this extravagant and utterly wanton piece of favoritism were stopped. Is there any way of putting a stop to it, and of saving the sum involved to the City Treasury?

Mexico is certainly the most extraordinary forcing-house of rebellions on the globe. The same steamer that brought news of the suppression of the revolt in Yucatan has also brought news of a fresh insurrection in Tampico, and on the heels of that dispatch has come intelligence of half a dozen other rebellions. Thus, at the moment when the Capital celebrated the victory in Yucatan, it must have heard, first, that Tampico had risen, and was blockaded by Government gunboats; next, that a rebellion had broken out under Valdez, and the Government troops had been defeated; third, that Mendez was leading a hostile column against the Capital itself, from the State of Tobasco; fourth, that Canales and Carvajal had revolted at Camargo, in Tamaulipas, and finally that Cortina had "threatened revolution" if his demands were not met. So hydra-headed is rebellion in Mexico that any but a Mexican Government would despair of quelling it.

Many good things were said at the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland in Cincinnati; but perhaps the best was said by Gen. Thomas, who, when a member proposed to have "Sherman's terms to Johnston adopted as a basis of reconstruction," instantly ruled it out of order, declaring it was a social and fraternal, not a political organization, and adding, "at the same time, I return the gentleman my cordial thanks for giving me this opportunity of expressing my views on this subject." If all the soldiers' leagues and societies which people sometimes try to commit to political purposes, would adopt the same rule, their legitimate ends would not suffer. Besides, no member of a purely social organization feels bound by its political declarations.

The prospect of relief from the Legislature for our city, in the matter of locomotion, does not seem to be brilliant. We have the usual amount and variety of schemes for taking possession of the streets by private parties, and for laying down railroad tracks for their own advantage, but nothing looking mainly to the public good and providing for the public wants. We need *some* method of going from one end of the city to the other *rapidly*, and this of course must be by steam. A surface road for this purpose is not feasible. We must have it, therefore, either *under ground* or by an *elevated* track. But we see nothing that looks like an intelligent discussion of the subject in the Legislature, or indeed any discussion of it at all that consults the public necessities. It is now, as it has been heretofore, a mere wrangle among private parties for their private advantage. When will legislation in regard to our city be anything else?

The celebrated John Ruskin who, along with his artistic intellect, has such a rare genius of utilitarianism in behalf of the people, has been doing a very generous thing, latterly, in the case of a young woman confined in Chelmsford jail, for refusing to prosecute a man who had been her lover. The pair, who were about to be married, had quarreled, and the girl was savagely stabbed and maltreated. When the young man was brought to trial she went away and refused to testify. But he was found guilty, nevertheless, and sent to Australia. On Matilda's reappearance she was put into jail for contumacy. Hence, the impulsive letter of Mr. Ruskin, to the *Telegraph*, inclosing $200—the amount of the fine. Having made a note of this, it is only fair that we should mention a Mr. Brown, of London, who did the very same thing in a touching and good-natured way.

The Committee of the Councilmen which took testimony for a couple of hours on Saturday on the subject of opening Laurens-street to the Fifth-avenue, adjourned over till *next* Saturday. What is the necessity for so much delay in the action of the Committee? It is desirable the question should be settled as promptly as possible, and if a week is to elapse between the several meetings of the Committee, no decision will be reached until Spring. There seemed to be on Saturday a general concurrence of testimony in favor of carrying Fifth-avenue across Washington-square and so down town; but several of those who appeared before the Committee thought that Thompson-street, rather than Laurens, was the one which should be widened and opened across the Square. It would give a straighter avenue.

If any one understands Indian affairs, it may be supposed to be Mr. Henderson, of Missouri; and, as the bill just introduced by him into the Senate contains eighty-eight sections, prescribing in detail the duties of the new Secretary of Indian Affairs which it proposes to create, it is reasonable to suppose that he has covered all essential points. For ourselves, we have favored the transfer of this matter to the charge of the War Department, because the army officers, who would then be the Governmental agents, are generally of a higher character, and, besides their experience of Indians, hold their own positions by a tenure involving a higher standard of official honor than any civil agents that have as yet appeared. But if the extent of service demands a separate civil department, there should be some very decided and severe system of official responsibility provided and *enforced*. Cupidity and impunity hitherto have been the curse of the civil management of Indian affairs. Have these been barred?

Gen. Coburn, a Republican member of Congress from Indiana, writes to one of his constituents in a very hopeful tone. He is quite satisfied that proper care will be taken of the finances, though, "of course," he says, "we can't pay debts any more than we can forgive sins;"—but he is thankful that contraction is ended, and says "we must have a little more money to be right easy." That is a very simple and straightforward way of getting "right easy;" but we doubt whether the relief it is to afford will be quite as effectual as seems to be anticipated.

The official returns of the vote in the late Congressional election in the Eighth District of Ohio show an increase of the Republican vote over that of last Fall of 280, and a decrease in the Democratic vote of 308; the total vote was 22,805, only 28 less than the aggregate cast last Fall. Beatty's majority over Burns is 835. These figures indicate that the vote of the district was very full, and that not far from 300 Democrats, for some reason or other, voted the Republican ticket.

It is evident that the people in Fayetteville, Tenn., are in a very inflammable state. On Monday last, the telegraph tells us, a drunken man rode on horseback into a crowd, saying he could whip any person in it. Whereupon, this being about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a fight and a riot commenced lasting till dark, in which one young man was killed and many others badly wounded—knives, pistols and stones being freely used. "How great a matter a little fire kindleth!" It's as disproportionate as a spark in a powder magazine or a hammer-tap on a box of nitro-glycerine. What would become of these people if they really had anything to fight about? We fear the Kilkenny cats would be no longer proverbial.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Improvement in the Financial Prospect—The Appropriations Kept Down—A Word for the Departments of Education—The Grant-Johnson Correspondence—The Alabama Election.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1868.

The financial prospect at the close of the present week is considerably brighter than a week ago. The large increase in the debt statement I had previously apprised you of, but its effect is materially modified by the development of the fact that the prospects for reducing the future demands upon the Treasury are much better than a week ago. The House Appropriation Committee have reported nearly all the appropriation bills, and have been so far able to resist the demands of special interests, as to bring the totals down to twenty-five millions less than estimated by Commissioner Wells. Of course there is still much doubt whether the totals will not be materially swelled in their passage through both Houses, but there is this margin of twenty-five millions for contingencies, and even then the expenditures will be less than the Secretary of the Treasury dared to anticipate in his last report. The Committee will probably be sustained in most of their reductions, as they ought to be.

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION.

There is one item, however, which they have cut out, which will look like strange economy to the intelligent people of the country; they abolish the Department of Education, organized last year, just beginning to exhibit its usefulness, and costing the Government not twelve thousand dollars per year. The theory on which this action is predicated, is, I understand, that it has done nothing. The Committee certainly ought to give it time. Its first year is scarcely expired, and yet an investigation will show that the foundation is laid for a vast field of usefulness. The forthcoming report of Professor Barnard, now nearly ready, will convince the country of the great benefit this Department may be to the cause of education. The working force for the past year has been only its efficient head and three or four clerks. It has barely had time to lay the groundwork for its future operations. Its archives already contain an immense amount of statistical information and facts important to education, which nothing but the meagre force of clerks has prevented from reaching the public. Better, a thousand times, that an additional regiment of the army or a superfluous Major-General or two be mustered out, than that the arts of war be fostered at the expense of the arts of peace. And the strongest argument of all for the preservation and development of the Department, is that in all probability the educational branch of the Freedmen's Bureau will, ere long, be transferred to it, with its immense extra appropriation of two or three millions, sufficient to sustain the Department for several years, or until it demonstrates beyond a doubt that it is indispensable to the cause it seeks to promote.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee are progressing slowly with the tax bill. Gen. Schenck is urging matters with characteristic energy and persistency, but as there are many impracticable elements and crude ideas in the Committee it requires all his force, and all the practical knowledge of Commissioner Wells in addition to make any progress. Unless the suggestion that the bill be reported and acted upon by sections is adopted, it will be the last of March before the bill gets into the House. There is no question, however, about the intention of the Committee to reduce taxation to the lowest practicable limits and to put it upon as few articles as possible. The country may confidently expect this relief, at the hands of a Congress which too many persons are now abusing for a want of practical wisdom and statesmanship. Let the people wait and see if it does not vindicate itself, financially and politically.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT TROUBLE.

The political situation of the week, to wit, the War Department question, (which some people very improperly insist on calling our "imbroglio," when there is really no imbroglio about it, it being clear as daylight who is and will continue for the present to be Secretary of War,) I make subordinate to the financial situation, though there is much more fever and excitement over it. The expected rejoinder of the President to Gen. Grant's last letter is the chief topic of comment. Its unaccountable delay is exasperating to the curious, and to the correspondents who expect to have the advance copies. It was to have been out on Thursday. It was to be backed up by the written indorsement of four of the Cabinet Ministers. But it didn't come; and I learn to-day that there is a hitch in the indorsements; that one or two of the Cabinet Ministers didn't exactly see it as the President put it; that the shrewd Secretary of State has even intimated to Mr. Johnson that he was going it a little too strong; and that the letter, after having been written and rewritten, is now undergoing modification. I have no doubt of this latter fact, and that the great trouble now is, to so modify the letter that the Cabinet members can swear to it, and yet not make it appear inconsistent with what the President has already put upon record. This is the sticking point; any material variation will be worse than no reply at all; and as the matter is losing its interest by the lapse of time, the longer it is deferred, the less forcible and the more stale and unprofitable will it be. Every day is so much against the President's case.

PROSPECTS OF IMPEACHMENT.

The original "impeachers" are once more in their element. They see, or think they see, in this correspondence a chance for the revival of the impeachment project, and they think the Reconstruction Committee much more likely to be in their favor than the Judiciary Committee. They thank Grant for entrapping the President into what is unquestionably the most tangible of any of his alleged notations of law. Grant did nothing of the kind. Like a true soldier, he wanted important orders put in writing, and the President, taking counsel of his desire for revenge on Mr. Stanton, stupidly committed an act, which, while there is nothing really palpable in it, yet brings to life once more the folly and agitation of the impeachment question. However, nobody will think seriously of it but the "bull" speculators in the Gold Room, who telegraphed here this morning to their *confrères* to magnify the matter all that was possible. It will be exploded in a day or two, and I will say now that I have the authority of one of the most prominent members of the Committee to say that they are not conducting their investigation with any view to impeachment at all; that they are simply taking testimony to ascertain, if possible, more conclusively, what did actually occur between the President and Gen. Grant, and also the origin of the power the President assumes when he issues orders through the Secretary of War, and of the relative powers of the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief. This investigation will aid simply in establishing the facts, and to that end they are examining Gen. Grant, the Secretary of War and other members of the Cabinets, and also the newspaper correspondents through whom Mr. Johnson first made his assaults upon Gen. Grant. The public must remember that when impeachment was up in the House, on a majority report in favor of it by the Judiciary Committee, the present members of the Reconstruction Committee voted as follows: For impeachment—Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell, Paine and Farnsworth—4. Against—Messrs. Bingham, Beaman, Hulburd, Brooks and Beck—5, and there is a stronger majority against it in the House now than there was then.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

The news from Alabama received here is cheering. The improvements in the weather on Thursday, and the extension of the time until to-night, has undoubtedly resulted in the ratification of the Constitution; and just as soon as the vote can be counted and the certificates given, Alabama will be here with her Constitution, her Senators and Representatives, ready for admission, which will be accomplished at once. This cuts the gordian knot of reconstruction. It is what Congress is longing and praying for; it is what will lift the veil of doubt from the issues now before the Supreme Court by taking them practically out of its jurisdiction; it is what is wanted for the New-Hampshire and Connecticut elections; it is what is wanted to demonstrate that after all the Congressional plan is a success; it is what is wanted to retard and prevent further legislation in regard to reconstruction, and it is what Congress will have, even if it has to amend the law so as to meet any possible unfavorable result.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Recurring again to financial measures, I learn that Secretary McCulloch, Senator Sherman and Comptroller Hulburd do not consider Mr. Henderson's National Bank bill a measure of inflation. They look upon the conditions under which banks may organize as of such a stringent character that but few will desire to avail themselves of the privilege. The Anti-National Bank bill of Mr. Randall, will be killed in the Banking and Currency Committee, notwithstanding all that has been said about its being favorably reported. The banks are making their influence felt, especially upon some members of the Committee, who are favorably disposed to the principle of the bill, but who have come to the conclusion that the present is not the time to enact it. This may be depended on.

CYMON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 9.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The action of the Reconstruction Committee seems to be very strangely misapprehended in some quarters, owing in a great measure, doubtless, to the sensational misrepresentations of unscrupulous correspondents. The members of the Committee complain that their action is embarrassed by these exaggerated stories, which have no foundation whatever.

In the first place, the Committee is not charged to consider impeachment. In the second place, they have not fully determined how much or what character of evidence they will take in the matter of the Grant-Johnson correspondence. And in the third place, if they should stumble upon any new or startling thing which would seem to warrant impeachment, of which there is no probability, they will first report the fact to the House, that it may order an investigation by the proper committee, and act according to the nature of subsequent developments. The action of the Committee thus far is as follows: After the correspondence was referred to them it was discussed informally by the Republican members at the rooms of Mr. Stevens, the Chairman. This discussion resulted in a suggestion that some one ought to examine the law and its application to the facts in the case, which duty was accepted by Messrs. Bingham and Boutwell. Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell and Farnsworth without hesitation expressed the opinion that the facts developed in the correspondence warranted impeachment, and regretted that the Committee had no power to act in that direction. They laid particular stress on the President's alleged attempt to persuade Gen. Grant to disregard the orders of his superior officer, the Secretary of War, as well as his admission that he tried to induce the General to disregard the Tenure of Office act by offering to suffer the imprisonment and pay the fines himself.

On Saturday morning Messrs. Bingham and Boutwell were present at the formal meeting of the Committee, and stated that in their opinion the bearing of the correspondence on the Tenure of Office law was sufficiently pointed and clear to warrant a formal investigation, and were accordingly appointed as part of a sub-committee of which Mr. James Brooks, Democrat, was selected as the third member, to take evidence on the subject. Mr. Brooks subsequently declined to serve, and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, Democrat, was substituted in his place. They commenced their labors at once, but did not complete the examination of the first witness, the author of the "J. B. S" dispatches in the *World*, before their adjournment yesterday. Gen. Grant was also subpœnaed and responded to the summons, but was not examined. All of the members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton, will be examined, and the investigation will consequently occupy several days.

The Committee find authority for this investigation under Mr. Spalding's resolution directing them to inquire whether any person or persons have been engaged in attempts to obstruct the execution of the laws. From this plain and reliable statement of facts it will be seen that the matter of impeachment has not been considered officially by the Committee, but that it has been merely suggested by individual members in the expression of their private opinions in an informal manner, which has no direct bearing on their official acts. The public can confidently rely on the sensible action of a majority of the Committee, who are on record against impeachment. The whole matter rests substantially with Judge Bingham, of Ohio, who virtually holds the balance of power in the Committee, and who may be relied on only for such sensible and practical action as the circumstances shall seem to require and the condition of the country demand.

Gen. Grant up to a late hour last night had not received the President's threatened rejoinder to his last letter. Elsewhere your correspondent alludes more in detail to certain facts which are the probable cause of delay. It has been asserted in some quarters that Secretary Seward would join in the refutation of Gen. Grant's statement, and in others that he was not present at the Cabinet meeting of the 14th of January. Neither statement is correct, as I am informed, not by Mr. Seward himself, but by other persons cognizant of the facts. Mr. Seward was present, but has thus far refrained from taking any part in the President's quarrel with Gen. Grant, and on the same authority I learn, as elsewhere stated, that he has been doing the President good service by advising him that some of the charges against Gen. Grant were too broad and too confidently assumed to be successfully maintained.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Semi-official advices received yesterday from Alabama stated that the indications were that the Constitution was adopted, but the returns received to-day are less favorable and leave the result so close that it will require several days to determine it. But whether that feature of the law requiring a majority of the registered votes to be cast be complied with or not, the action of Congress will be the same. A large majority of the members of both Houses are in favor of admitting Alabama by special enactments at once. They argue that it will be infinitely better to do this than to subject the voters of Alabama to the expense of another Convention and another election, and to allow the rebels the prestige of having defeated the work of Congress. The chances are, that with every election the vote will diminish from various causes. Voters are discharged. The distance to the polls is so great and the expense so heavy, that many are deterred from that reason, and the discouragement of the first failure will be almost certain to be felt in the next attempt. Congress having the power in its own hands, it is therefore urged to take cognizance of the fact that a majority of the votes cast are for the Constitution, and by promptly admitting the State, render void the effect of a blunder in its own laws.

THE DIFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill containing an appropriation of a half a million dollars for reconstruction purposes is now in the hands of the President, waiting his disposal. The constitutional ten days for its consideration expires on Wednesday. It is probable that it will be vetoed.

GEN. BANKS.

Gen. Banks is confined to his room by sickness.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 9.

SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

In accordance with the act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a Board of Officers to appraise certain iron-clads preparatory to offering them for sale, the Secretary of the Navy has detailed the following-named officers to compose the Board: Commodore John A. Winslow, President; Capt. John J. Almy, Capt. Foxhall A. Parker, Chief Engineer James W. King, Chief Engineer Elbridge Lawton. The Board assembled in Washington on the 5th inst., and will shortly proceed to New-Orleans, Cairo, League Island and Boston, in order to examine the iron-clads which are laid up at those places.

THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, during the week ending to-day, amounts to $532,500. The shipments of fractional currency during the week were as follows: To New-York, $100,000; to Boston, $100,000; to the National Banks and others, $181,937, and $1 and $2 notes to the United States Depository at Pittsburg, Penn., $60,000. Total, $441,937.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks in Government bonds, at this date, the following amounts, viz.: As security for circulating notes, $341,150,950, and for deposits of public moneys, $37,967,950. Total, $378,918,900.

The National Bank currency issued during the week amounts to $152,080, and the total amount to date is $306,130,831.

From this is to be deducted the following amounts: Mutilated bills returned, $6,137,855; notes of insolvent banks redeemed by the erasure of the "United States," $389,860—leaving in circulation $229,603,116.

The fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week amounts to $571,800.

REMOVING POLITICAL DISABILITY.

It is reported that the Reconstruction Committee agreed to report a bill to remove the political disability imposed by the Reconstruction act from Ex-Gov. Holden, Gov. Orr, and Gen. Longstreet.

THE CONDUCT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following is the bill recently introduced by Senator Henderson to render more efficient the conduct of Indian affairs:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe, have the direction and management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations.

SEC. 2.—That all treaties and laws now in force relating to Indian affairs, conferring authority on the Secretary of the Interior or on the Secretary of War to do or perform any act of whatsoever kind or character, be, and the same are hereby conferred on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 3.—That the said Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, as soon as practicable, prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Indian service, and for trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and the regulation of their affairs, which, when approved by the President, shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for its approval, and if approved by it, shall be obligatory and binding upon all parties concerned.

SEC. 4.—That during the absence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from his office, by sickness or other causes, or when the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall become vacant by the death, resignation or removal of the incumbent, the Chief Clerk of the Bureau shall perform the duties of Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Max Strakosch's brief season at Pike's Opera House was brought to a close on Saturday when there was a superb *matinée* audience. We fancied that the capacity of the house had been tested at previous *matinées*, but on this occasion there were several hundred more than had yet found their way to the building. There was an overflow in the vestibule, and the noble staircase was occupied with ladies who stood up during the performance and sat down during the intermissions. There was nothing of any great consequence to draw out this extraordinary crowd, numbering upward of three thousand people. The opera was "Lucrezia Borgia," with Brignoli instead of Massimiliani in the *role* of *Genarro*. The change was of course for the better, the music lying easily within the compass of Signor Brignoli's voice. It was in this opera, if we are not mistaken, that the popular tenor made his *debut* in America. Madame La Grange and Miss Adelaide Phillips were of course excellent. They have shown anew that they are to be relied on in every sense of the word.

Mr. Strakosch changes his base of operations to Irving-place. He has taken the Academy of Music for two weeks, commencing on Wednesday next with "Il Trovatore." The distribution is of course the same as heretofore, and a thoroughly satisfactory one at that. Mr. Strakosch intends increasing the orchestra and chorus. The former, we trust, will be greatly improved. It has been the weakest and least satisfactory branch of the direction. It is rumored that "Le Prophete" will be brought out during the season. The duration of Mr. Strakosch's second venture depends, we suspect, on the amount of patronage bestowed on the enterprize.

The Grover-Maretzek combination is in Chicago, and at latest dates was doing well. There is a rumor that the company may appear at Pike's Opera House.

MISS TOPP'S CONCERT.

Miss Alide Topp ventured on the hazardous experiment of giving on Thursday evening last a concert of piano music alone. Steinway's small saloon was entirely filled. The lady opened with Beethoven's "Sonate Appassionata," which she played coldly and with no sort of feeling, but with considerable power and technical skill. The last movement was singularly tame and inanimate. The same remarks apply to the greater portion of the "Faschingschwank," by Schumann, a very interesting and difficult composition. Handel's aria and variations in D minor, and Bach's Sorrabande and Passepied were beautifully played. In such pieces skill rather than feeling is required, and Miss Topp's skill is unquestionable. The "Berceusé" of Chopin, and "La Campanella," by Liszt, although taken slower than usual, were charmingly rendered. Miss Topp is a fine artiste. Not the least remarkable characteristic about her is the grasp and retentiveness of her memory. She plays everything without notes, from a concerto to a waltz.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

Mr. Harrison's nineteenth Sunday Concert, with orchestra, took place last evening. Notwithstanding the extremely disagreeable state of the weather, there was a good attendance—much better in every way than could have been expected. The programme was more than ordinarily interesting. In an orchestral point of view, the novelty of the evening was Haydn's "Departure" symphony, the particulars of which we published in yesterday's paper. The work in itself is melodious and beautiful, the second movement especially being characterized by all the master's well-known fluency of thought and tenderness of feeling. It was exquisitely played—Mr. Thomas being particularly fortunate in his violins. In the last moment the instrumentalists begin to take their departure. The effect is eminently ludicrous, and convulsed the house with laughter. Our readers will remember that the symphony ends with two in the orchestra—the first violin and the conductor. It can be imagined now absurd it becomes before this crisis is reached. The soloists were Miss Gabriella Feininger, a very young *prima donna*, with a true and beautiful soprano voice, which needs much cultivation, but has fortunately not been spoiled; Mr. Carl Rosa, who played with his usual good taste and skill, and Mr. Leopold de Meyer, who was encored in everything, and was in excellent trim.

Theatrical.

PROGRAMMES OF THE WEEK.

The comedy of "Ours" will be repeated on two evenings this week at Wallack's theatre, and the "Captain of the Watch," with its lively companion farce, will be played one night. On Tuesday evening Mr. Wallack will revive the famous old French sensation drama of "Pauline," embellished with new scenery and a very strong distribution of the leading parts. It has always been that the transient playgoer could enter Wallack's Theatre without knowing what was to be played, or who was in the cast, and yet feel assured of leaving it more than satisfied with the evening's entertainment. The days of such blind confidence in Mr. Wallack's taste and skill are by no means over, and the manager's talent in selecting the most savory dishes for his visitors shows no symptoms of a decline.

At the Olympic Theatre, Miss Maggie Mitchell will play "Fanchon" on Monday and Tuesday nights this week. Upon the other evenings she will appear as *Amy*, the "Little Barefoot." Fresh and enjoyable as of old, poor, pleasome *Cricket* still awakens at will the smile of pleasure or the thrill of sympathy. Her absence seems to have had the natural effect of making the public heart grow fonder. But in sitting out an evening's representation of "Fanchon," one feels that this resistance to the effects of time and the popular desire for novelty is most entirely owing to the wide identification of the actress with the character. And since the same features that interest the public in "Fanchon" reappear in "Little Barefoot," the popularity of the latter as a companion representation seems fixed. After Miss Mitchell's engagement, a season of English Pantomime is to be introduced at this theatre, for which Mr. Hayes is preparing something very gorgeous as a Transformation Scene.

Mr. Brougham's very comprehensive dramatization of "Old Curiosity Shop" will be continued for another week and another *matinée* at the Broadway Theatre, and Miss Lotta may be seen so long as *Little Nell* and *The Marchioness*. For any one who may visit the Broadway Theatre just now, with no exorbitant expectations about its star, the merry-makings of little Lotta will furnish much pleasure. Pleasant things happening to us by surprise afford hearty delight; but when we lay ourselves out for enjoyment we usually fall far short of it. Laborious efforts to be gay often result in vexation of spirit. On the other hand, amusements which put forth no extravagant advertisements of delight, may give us the most genuine satisfaction. Miss Lotta makes no elaborate preparations for the manufacture of happiness, and without fuss or ostentation she invites all to be jolly with her.

It was not to be supposed that one week of Mr. Eddy would have satisfied the admirers of that tragic artist, and Mr. Manager Freleigh has, very naturally, reëngaged him; therefore, for another term, the Bowery Theatre will be rendered more brilliant than ever from the shining merits of Mr. Eddy's talent. To-night "The Artisan of Lyons" will be acted, and afterward a troupe of bounding Bedouins or "Arabs of the Desert" will exhibit their Oriental diversions.

The "White Fawn" has entered itself, there can be no doubt, for a long race of endurance with its predecessor. Niblo's Garden during the past week was one of the three places of amusement in this City that had a crowded house every night. Ice, snow and thaw prevailed against most of the theatres; but in the case of Niblo's and its "White Fawn" and graceful forms, beauty asserted her proverbial sway, and mankind succumbed to the delight of the management and the advantage of their cash-box.

A revival of Mr. Boucicault's adaptation, "The Streets of New-York," will lend a lively interest to the performances at the New-York Theatre this week. The piece will be produced to-night, with the familiar scenic effects and sensations, and with many popular performers in the favorite parts. Miss Irene Worrell, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. J. H. Clarke, Mr. Ryner, Mr. Donelly, Mr. Lingard and Mrs. Wright are cast for the characters in which they must be successful.

Mr. Frederick Maeder's new drama of "Little Red Riding Hood" will be produced at Barnum's Museum this afternoon. Mr. Maeder got the idea of adapting to modern society the people and figures of the nursery stories from Miss Thackeray, and he is manly enough to acknowledge his indebtedness.

Mr. C. W. Tayleure's dramatization of the novel of "East Lynne" is to be represented to-night and on Tuesday at Banvard's Museum. The dramatization of a popular work of fiction in most cases falls short of the original, both in vigor and interest; and to those familiar with the novel itself its stage representation seldom gives a satisfactory impression. Mr. Tayleure's play nevertheless appears always to have given unbounded satisfaction whenever its performance was entrusted to worthy parties. During the past ten years more dramatizations have been produced at one theatre than any other class of plays, but few of them have had greater success with the public, or have more faithfully reproduced the works from which they sprung than this. On Wednesday afternoon and evening Miss E. V. Proudfoot is to have a benefit at Banvard's, and will appear in "Medea" and "London Assurance."

Mr. Murdock's first reading in New-York will take place to-night at Steinway Hall.

Mr. Whitney announces that his "Shakespearian and oratorical assumptions" will take place at Dodworth's Hall to-night and to-morrow evening.

Miss Olive Logan will shortly introduce a series of novel parlor recreations at Dodworth's Hall.

Mr. Pfau, the graceful gymnast, and Miss Lucille Watson, whose daring equestrianism has had repeated mention in the Times, are both engaged to appear at the New-York Circus all this week.

Within the ensuing fortnight the exhibition of that admirable series of paintings, illustrating Bunyan's dream of "The Pilgrim," will close. There is no more harmless entertainment than this now open in New-York, while its beauties as a spectacle are not greatly surpassed by the closing tableau of the "White Fawn." The panorama is unfurled every day and evening.

Miscellaneous Theatrical Notes.

The California papers mention the death of a girl named Nellie Morgan, who played small parts in one of the lesser theatres, from overdoses of paregoric—an opiate that she had substituted for the spiritous stimulants which she had abandoned for some time.

Miss Bateman's return to the stage in England seems to have been a gratifying success. At present she confines her performances to "Leah," and during the present month and the next will act that character in the principal towns of Scotland.

Miss Herbert, (Mrs. Louisa Crabb,) the manager of St. James' Theatre, London, has commenced a suit for divorce from her husband, who was a stockholder, and who deserted her since 1857.

The drama flourishes in New-Zealand. At Dunedin, its principal town, a burlesque company were playing with profit at last accounts. "Ixion" had been acted fourteen nights.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, the American comedian, was announced, at last accounts, to appear at the Holborn Theatre, in London, as *Salem Scudder*, with Mr Boucicault as *Wahnotee*.

Mrs. Farren, who until recently was engaged at the Albany Academy of Music, is playing at the Howard Atheneum, Boston.

Mrs. Lander is to introduce her *Elizabeth* to Chicago audiences next week.

"The Red Crook" is the title of the only entertainment that is given at present in Nashville, Tenn.

"The Black Crook" and Blind Tom divide the applause of playgoers in the City of Pittsburg.

THE SEIZURE UNDER THE REVENUE LAW.—We learn in reference to the seizure of the books of a well-known importing-house, mentioned in our paper yesterday, that the warrant was issued under the act of 1866, on the affidavit of a single person, and without any other grounds. The goods in question were imported by the firm two years ago, and were passed as correct at the time by the appraisers at the Custom-house. The firm had no interest whatever in them, as they were consigned goods; furthermore, the value was only about $3,000. We deem it but just to make this statement, as the firm in question has a well-earned reputation for correct and honorable dealing; and it is claimed on their behalf that the proceedings on the part of the Custom-house officials are without the least foundation, as the parties claim they are able to prove at the proper time.

The National Finances—Letter from Gen. Buckland.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1868.

Editor of the Sandusky (O.) Register:

I notice in your paper of the 31st ult. an editorial in which you say: "It is stated that Gen. Buckland, who is a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, is inclined to favor the Randall bill," [to substitute greenbacks for National Bank currency.] It is only necessary for me to say that no one has any authority for making such a statement, or for stating what the action of the Committee will be on that bill. The public need have no fears that the Committee, or Congress, will designedly adopt any measure calculated to add to the present financial embarrassments of the country. There is a great diversity of opinion as to what ought to be done by Congress; and I doubt whether any member has yet devised any plan entirely satisfactory even to himself. Yesterday I introduced a bill which indicates some of my own conclusions, but I am not at all sure that they are all right.

My desire is to legislate for the good of the great body of the people, and not particularly for the banks, bondholders or any other class. Whenever I think it for the best interests of the people that the National Bank currency should be withdrawn I shall vote for such a measure, and not before. I have said, and I am of the opinion still, that if it were a new question for the present Congress to decide, whether the National Bank currency should be authorized, or whether all the paper currency necessary for the business of the country should be United States legal-tender notes, known as greenbacks, I should prefer the latter. But we have to deal with the question as it is, with the National Banks and the National Bank currency, already established and interwoven with the business affairs of the whole country, and I trust we shall finally arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

I will send you a copy of my bill as soon as printed.

Yours truly,

R. P. BUCKLAND.

The Ice in the Mississippi at St. Louis—A Steamer Sunk.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 7.

The river is still gorged, and the navigation as obstructed as ever, while, among the casualties from the state of the river, the probable total loss of a steamer is to be recorded. Early yesterday morning Capt. Brown had two ferry-boats lashed together, and the arduous work of breaking the gorge was commenced, with, however, but faint hopes of success. The boats could move only very slowly, and Capt. Brown had to bear the discouragement of seeing the ice in the stern of the boats close again almost as soon as they had worked their way through it, and the river as completely gorged as before. The boats were employed until about 12 o'clock in the fruitless attempt, and nothing further was done. During the four hours previous to this they had only been enabled to force their way from the lower landing to a short distance above the Memphis wharf-boat, where they are now lying. The ice in many places is two feet thick, and was so strong yesterday that numbers crossed on the ice without fear. In some parts the ice is broken and the water clear, but only for a short distance, while the gorge, for the main part, is formed of huge masses of ice, which have been closed together as firm as if they had been one solid mass.

The ice which came down on Wednesday evening, did so with such irresistible force that the sides of the steamer *Anna White*, which was lying at the foot of Anna-street, below the docks, were stove in, and before the breaches could be repaired, she sunk in 18 feet water, and will probably be a total loss. She was owned by Capt. E. S. Taylor, of Wheeling, and was valued at about $10,000. An insurance had been effected upon her in Covington, Ky., in the United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The trains went on as usual in the early part of yesterday, passengers crossing by the ferry at Venice until 3 o'clock, but the 5 o'clock Cairo train, and the 7:30 Jacksonville and Quincy train could not go, and passengers were consequently delayed. To-day it is intended to force the powerful side-wheel steamer *Lady Gray*, of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, through the gorge, men being employed yesterday in cutting her out of the ice.

The Alabama Election—Why Reconstruction should be Delayed.

From the Springfield Republican.

If the Alabama Constitution is defeated, as seems likely, *there is no cause for regret*. Gen. Meade has ordered the election to be extended until Saturday night, but there seems no probability that a majority of the voters in favor of the Convention will vote in favor of the Constitution it has made. In many counties the election is a complete farce, some having only one ballot-box, and that in charge of rebels, while all over the State the whites are united in opposition to the Constitution, preventing the negroes from exercising the right of suffrage. But few instances of violence are reported, but the negroes who vote are all discharged forthwith, and when it comes to a question of voting or starving, neither whites nor blacks will be long in choosing. The progress of the election has developed more plainly and forcibly than anything else has or could, the reasons why the Constitution ought not to succeed, and why the present course of reconstruction ought to stop. Because it is proven not to be reconstruction in any true, adequate and lasting sense, and until that is found and accepted, far better military rule and "unlimited Gen. Grant." Alabama and the rest of the seceded States should be given Constitutions free from the disfranchising and unjustly discriminating articles of that now pending, and which shall afford a broad, liberal and permanent basis for the Government, one which will give the right of suffrage to whites and blacks alike, and to all men on the same terms. The problem of reconstruction involves other and more important questions than the mere restoration of the States in the shortest possible time, and, as perhaps we shall find, in the most unsatisfactory manner. *The States can better wait till the rebels understand that they cannot prevent negro suffrage—the logic of events compels it—and till the black voters understand that they are not to monopolize the Government and all its offices, at the expense of the whites.* The near approach of a Presidential election stimulates both parties at the South, one hoping that by admission to the Union they may aid in electing the Republican ticket, and the other that by defeating the Constitutions and Democratic success in November they may return to full membership in the Union, unregenerate and rebellious. We can disappoint the latter without the help of the former, and the *Republican Party of the North can better afford to take the responsibility of reconstruction deferred and satisfactory than incomplete and premature.*

The Tax on Chinese Miners in California.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

The receipts from the tax on Chinese miners have fallen very low, and the mountain counties which formerly depended on this source for a considerable portion of their revenue, are growling much about the decrease, and even complaining that there is some swindling in the case. It is a matter of notoriety that the tax is not exacted in any county from all the Chinese miners. Some of them are obviously unable to pay $4 a month, or $48 a year, and although the sum might be obtained for one month by selling their tools, they would leave, and go either to the Pacific Railroad or to some other county where less rigor is practiced. Justice, mercy and policy forbid the sale of miners' tools; the law that authorizes it is barbarous. The tax-collectors in the mining counties can generally tell by examining a claim, or by conversing with neighbors, whether the owners can afford to pay the tax, and if they can, it is exacted; if not, a compromise is made. This is done by men who stand very high in the estimation of their neighbors. On the other hand, there are dishonest tax-collectors, who go to the Chinese miners and offer to let them off for $2 per head, without a receipt, but the pay must be $4 if a receipt is required. The Chinese prefer to pay the smaller amount, and they are just as secure without a receipt as with one. The receipts are issued by the State Comptroller, and must all be accounted for, but in those cases where no receipt is given there is no check on the tax-collector, and he can put all the money into his own pocket. As Chinamen are not permitted to testify against white men, there is no mode of preventing this sort of swindling. The tax of $4 per month is very vexatious and burdensome to the Celestials in many respects, and it has exercised not a little influence in driving them away. Thousands have left the placers, and their departure has led to a decrease in the production of gold as well as in the public revenue.

Attempt of a Convict to Burn the Auburn Prison.

A daring attempt was made by a convict named Kaley to burn the State Prison at Auburn on Thursday last, during which he was shot, and it was thought mortally wounded, by a keeper of the institution. It seems that when the convicts went to dinner Kaley managed to secrete himself in the tool-shop. His absence was discovered by the foreman of the shop in a few moments, and the latter proceeded to the shop to look for him. Kaley, however, made good use of the short time at his disposal, for when the foreman reached the shop he had upset the stove and scattered the fire in all directions, and the shop was on fire in nearly a dozen places. As soon as the foreman made his appearance Kaley snatched up a chisel and made an attack upon the intruder, forcing him to beat a precipitate retreat. Two or three keepers at this juncture made their appearance, and the convict refusing to yield, one of them drew his revolver and shot him. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

WOOL IN VERMONT.—Mr. Finney, of Troy, has bought in Castleton, in the last ten days, 80,000 pounds of wool, paying from thirty to forty cents per pound. Mr. Wm. Batchelder has stored and on sale in the old Langdon store 40,000 pounds. Many of the farmers have two or three years' clips still on hand. One man has nine years' stock in his storerooms, for which he was offered three or four years ago over one dollar a pound for what he then had. He has probably some 12,000 or 15,000 pounds to dispose of.—*Burlington Times, Feb. 8.*

The Death of Gen. Steele.

The recent death of Gen. Frederick Steele was thus officially announced by Gen. Halleck:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—The Division Commander announces with regret and sorrow the death, at San Mateo, California, on the 12th inst., of Brevet Major-Gen. Frederick Steele, Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, and late Commander of the Department of the Columbia.

Gen. Steele entered the army in 1843, and served with distinction in the Mexican War, being twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services—first at the Battle of Contreras, and second at the Battle of Chapultepec. During the war of rebellion he held the most important commands, and was distinguished in numerous battles, being promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers and Brevet Major-General in the army.

His sudden death brings grief, not only to his family circle and his comrades of the army, but also to numerous friends, to whom he had become endeared by his unsullied honor, his integrity of character and his kind and gentle manners, during his long and faithful services on the Pacific Coast. Few men have left so high a record of character and services as Gen. Steele.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.
JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Frost and Snow on the Pacific Coast.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Bee* of the 13th ult., in its review of the "condition of the State," says:

"California was yesterday covered with the heaviest mantle of snow that the oldest inhabitant remembers to have seen upon her plains. The great valley of the Sacramento was white, while the hills on the east and west were gorgeous in their new robes. It was a rare sight to thousands, and all the people enjoyed it. The great valleys have turned into lakes along the margins of the principal streams, where the land is not protected by levees, and while the flood is quite as extensive as in 1862, the damage to property is not to be compared to what it then was. Of live stock but little has been lost; of bridges only a few have been carried away; and grain and hay have scarcely suffered at all, while but little, if any, loss has occurred in towns. The weather has rendered it difficult to bring to many markets mutton and beef, and game is far from being abundant; yet we hear of no advance in price of any of those articles. The scarcity that some of the mountain papers predicted might arise in certain localities in consequence of bad roads is no longer to be feared, as the roads below the snow line have been repaired and are again in passable condition, while those above it ought to be in excellent order for sleighing. The frost has been more than usually severe all over the State. There are reports from the Sierras of many persons having been frost-bitten, and of some having died of cold; but such occurrences are liable to happen there any season. As a necessity, the farmers have to rest upon their oars during the rainfall, for nowhere is the soil in a fit condition to be cultivated. A few days, however, of sunshine, when it comes, will set all that right again. It is an admitted fact that a wet winter makes a fruitful summer, hence we can look forward with confidence to a highly remunerative harvest."

Manufacture of Silk in California.

From the San Francisco Times, Jan. 16.

The project for establishing a silk manufactory at San José has at last assumed a definite shape, the articles of incorporation of the Mechanics' Pioneer Silk Factory having been filed on the 13th inst. The capital stock is $100,000, divided into 2,000 shares of $50 each. Over $20,000 of the stock has already been taken and the first installment of ten dollars paid in. The machinery for the factory is already on the ground, the foundations for the main building have been laid, and the work will be immediately pushed forward. As our readers are aware, the climate of California is especially favorable to the culture of silk, the mulberry growing luxuriantly, and the labor of handling and feeding the worms being much less than in any other of the silk-growing countries. The cocoons are also of a superior quality. There can be little doubt of the success of this enterprise, and we believe it is destined to inaugurate the development of a branch of industry which will add great wealth to the State.

Virginia Politics—Position and Prospects of Political Parties.

Extract of a Private Letter dated

———, Virginia, Jan. 24.

There was no reason why a strong Republican Party should not have been built up of white people in Virginia; but the controlling spirits at Washington seemed to have no faith in the intrinsic merits of the Republican cause, and took such measures to build up an artificial party in the State as necessarily drove from it all, *all* respectable white men. I doubt if even Judge ——— will acknowledge affiliation with the Republican Party as represented by the dominant majority in Congress.

There are but two parties here—the Radical Party and the Conservative. The first is made up exclusively of negroes and strangers, most of these last outcasts and adventurers from the North. The Conservative Party embraces all the native whites, and all other whites who have vested interests and a stake in the community.

In Virginia negro domination cannot last two years even if it be established. It cannot stand up against reason, virtue, intelligence, and the spirit of country. The negroes themselves feel that they are the instruments of a monstrous outrage and crime against nature, and that they are digging graves for their race. The better class of negroes, especially those in the interior, prefer the Government of the native whites to that of madmen and scoundrels of their own color. But enough. The disgusting business will have a fitting end, and you will be vindicated.

Peruvian-Chilian Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

According to the tenor of an article in your issue of the 26th of January, ult., it is really to be feared that the Peruvian Government will suspend the payment of all the bonds of this class, and the reason is, it is said, that there has not been published, either in Peru or in Chili, any decree authorizing their emission; but they were emitted by private orders of said Governments.

Thus, the question arises, whether the nation is responsible for money privately advanced to the Government thereof.

Furthermore, it is also said, that Chili does not hold herself obligated for their payment, because of not having used any of them.

ANOTHER OF THE SUFFERERS.

SUPPRESSION OF THE RUM TRAFFIC.—We learn that at New Paris, Ohio, the other day, a number of ladies determined to avail themselves of their leap-year privileges, got up a "surprise party," and called upon a couple of men who had recently established a whisky-shop in that town. Armed with their knitting work, the party marched to the saloon, helped themselves to seats, made themselves as comfortable as possible, and staid till night. Next morning the same party called again, remained throughout the day, were reinforced by a strong company of recruits toward nightfall, and did not depart till 9 o'clock. The disgusted publicans, declaring that "not a man came in" during two days, quietly packed up their unsold rum, and evacuated the town without waiting for a third visit.—*Erie (Penn.) Dispatch, Feb. 8.*

FEEDING THE POOR.—During the past week 550 poor persons were fed gratuitously by the German Branch of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 69 Ludlow-street. The total contributions received for this purpose during the week were only $65.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 77 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

American (Waltham) Watches,
At greatly Reduced Prices.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENAY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Hall's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in [illegible] to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. [illegible] Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

To Beautify and Dress the Hair, and restore it to its natural color, and impart that beautiful gloss, odor, &c., use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price $1.

Attention is Called to the Sale of Valuable lots on the Central Park, grand Boulevard, 9th and 10th avs., 87th, 88th and 89th sts., comprising five blocks, being part of the estate of Martin Zborowski, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

DALY—AROLD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, at St. Paul's Catholic Church, Philadelphia, Penn., by Rev. P. F. Sullivan, Joseph I. Daly, Esq., of New-York, to Mary, eldest daughter of James Arold, Esq., of the former city. No cards.

WEIL—WILSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, at St. Luke's Church, Clermont, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Doane, Rev. E. Weil to Bessie, only daughter of Judge Wilson, of Clermont.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, Cornelia Chapin Brown, wife of Gen. S. L. Brown.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of M. K. Moodey, No. 132 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 8, James A. Brown, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family, also members of Long Island Lodge No. 382, F. & A. M., Orient Chapter No. 138, R. A. M., Brooklyn Council No. 4, R. & S. M., Clinton Commandery No. 14, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner Atlantic and Columbia sts., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Feb. 9, of consumption, Emily A., wife of Harvey Brown, and daughter of the late James Bird, of Charlestown, Mass.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 952 2d-av.

BUTLER.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, at No. 17 West 26th-st., of scarlet fever, Florence, second daughter of Cyrus and Marian W. Butler; born Dec. 1, 1862.

Funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M.

BARKER.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, Robert, son of William H. Barker, of Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

CORNING.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, George W. Corning, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his father, Jasper Corning, are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 138 Madison-av.

DE WITT.—At Albany, on Friday, Feb. 7, Richard Varick De Witt, aged 68 years.

DANIELS.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 7, Lewis Daniels.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Orange, this Monday, at 12½ o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 11:30 A. M., connecting with train to Brick Church Station, where carriages will convey parties to the Church.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 9, Anna G. Haviland, in the 88th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her children, James C., Robert B., William and Richard F. Haviland, are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, Frederick Weed Lockwood, only son of Frederick W. and Amelia B. Lockwood, aged 4 months.

His funeral will be attended from the residence No. 12 Fulton-st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCADAM.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, John McAdam, in the 43d year of his age.

Members of Neptune Lodge, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at No. 8 Union-square, this day, at 12 M., prompt. Members of sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

MINGINS.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, Stuart Douglass, youngest son of Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 63 21-st.

MOTT.—On Friday morning, Feb. 7, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. E. F. Hatfield, Mrs. Amelia Mott, relict of James S. Mott, and daughter of the late Jacob B. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, (Rev. Dr. Tyng's,) on Monday morning, the 10th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be interred at Fairfield, Conn. Friends can return by the express train, leaving Fairfield at 5:17 P. M.

MUNN.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, at the residence of his parents, No. 228 West 29th-st., Walter Romer, son of Stephen H. and Mary F. Munn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence this day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

NEWMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 9, after a brief illness, William A., son of Hiram C. and Elizabeth M. Newman, aged 25 years and 3 months.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 421 Cumberland-st. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

PERRIN.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 7, Amelia, wife of John Perrin.

Funeral service will be held at Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PHILLIPS.—On Friday, Feb. 7, Thomas Phillips, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., near 7th-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M.

TREADWELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 9, at his residence at Flushing, L. I., Edward F. Treadwell, in the 48th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 6, of paralysis, Wm. Augs. White, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 2 Pierrepont-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAVE YOU A COUGH, COLD, PAIN IN the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," Consumption? If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which, in many cases where hope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs the public and his patients that he was unable to come to this City last Tuesday, on account of sickness, but will be at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from 9 A. M., till 3 P. M., and every Tuesday thereafter.

ALL THE FAMILY SEWING.

BARTLETT'S reversible sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines, they are made for use hand or foot. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Examine the different styles at the Bartlett Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

WE HAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to the sale of fine cigars, &c., under order from the Collector of this Port, in small lots, of the choicest Havana cigars; sold for violation of the Revenue laws; it is a rare chance for the lovers of good cigars; the sale takes place on Feb. 11, at No. 117 Pearl-st.

EDWARD A. LAURENCE, Auctioneer.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 11th, WEDNESDAY, 12th, THURSDAY, 13th inst., and SATURDAY, 15th, closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WHARF-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock, at the office of Murray, Ferris & Co., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary pro tem.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

Maine Shipping—Report to the State Legislature.

The Joint Committee of the Maine Legislature, to which was referred that portion of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN's message which relates to the shipping interest, have made their report, and recommend a drawback of all internal and tariff duties on shipbuilding materials, the abolition of tonnage dues, and the repeal of the cotton tax, asking also for additional legislation to regulate the fees of pilots and the shipment of seamen, but objecting to any legislation allowing foreign vessels to take an American register or discriminating between goods imported in American and foreign bottoms so as to provoke retaliation. This is the policy recommended by the shipbuilders' convention at Bath a few weeks ago. We copy the following statistics:

Your Committee find by reference to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and other official documents, that there were registered in the several districts of this State in the year 1859, 739,840 tons of shipping, and we find the State held on the last day of June, 1866, as per returns of the Secretary of the Treasury, which are the latest we have, 274,468 tons of shipping. These statistics show that the tonnage of the State of Maine has decreased from 30th June, 1859, to 30th June, 1866, a period of seven years, 465,372 tons. If we estimate the amount of tonnage held in 1859, in excess of that in 1866, at $30 per ton, we find that the State of Maine, in round numbers, is nearly $14,000,000 short in navigation. This amount would yield a tax at 2 per cent. of $280,000 annually, and if now held by the State would contribute largely toward liquidating our obligations.

Your Committee have carefully investigated the expense of building for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, and find the average cost for those years per registered ton, when rigged and ready for sea, not to have exceeded $48, and the cost of the same class of vessels in the years 1865 and 1866 was not less than $75 per ton, making a difference in favor of the first-named period in building and fitting for sea a ship of one thousand tons of $28,000, and the extra expense of insurance, taxes and interest would amount to more than $6,000. To illustrate this we will quote the cost of a few ships built in Rockland under the immediate observation of some of the members of this Committee.

The ship *Jennie Beals*, built in 1859, of white oak and hard pine, 1,092 tons, rated A 1, cost ready for sea, $48,000, or $44 per ton. Ship *Martha Cobb*, built in 1861, all white oak, 1,232 tons, rated A 1, cost ready for sea, $58,000, or about $47 per ton. Ship *Otago*, built in 1865, white oak and hack, cost ready for sea, $76,000, or nearly $80 per ton. All the above mentioned ships were built by the same party, and as much care bestowed upon one (as to economy) as upon the others. Owing to decrease in price of labor and materials, a ship can be built at less cost this year than it could a year ago, and by consulting with prominent ship-builders we find a ship can now be built for $68 per ton.

By a careful investigation of the duties upon materials entering into the construction of a ship, we find that they would amount in round numbers to $7 per ton in gold; reducing the cost of building a ship at the present time $68 in currency to a gold basis, and in round numbers, it would be $41, deducting duties $7 per ton, it would be $34 per ton, which is as cheap as a spruce and hack ship could be bought for in the Provinces.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN BONDS
Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES.—Safe and reliable investment for Savings Banks and for parties holding trust funds.

$660,000 First Mortgage Western Division Bonds, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company; interest semi-annually, February and August.

$160,000 First Mortgage Bonds Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company; interest 7 per cent., payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$100,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company preferred shares; interest 7 per cent., payable January and July; secured by lease of road and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, Western Division; whole mortgage debt on 144 miles, $996,000, less than $7,000 per mile; interest payable January and July, and secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$60,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Sinking Fund, 7 per cent. bonds: secured by land and income; 7 per cent. interest, payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railroad Company's Bonds; interest 7 per cent. semi-annually, payable February and August; interest guaranteed by Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company.

CHARLES L. FROST,
President Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Co.,
No. 26 Exchange-place

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 12, and reopened on Saturday, Feb. 29.

J.B. RANDOL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders, held on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

C. K. GARRISON,	OAKES AMES,
GEORGE J. FORREST,	GEORGE INNIS,
M. WARD,	JAS. A. RAYNOR,
JOSE F. NAVARO,	PETER BUTLER.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,	

M. WARD, Secretary

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 14th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of two thousand dollars of said bonds, for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES O. BELL,
FRED'K A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, on SATURDAY (Feb. 15) next. Polls open at 3 and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

F. P. FURNALD, Secretary.

IOWA CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—Muscatine, Davenport and Dubuque City, Desmoines, Iowa, Johnson, Muscatine and Lee County Bonds, purchased by THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed by an experienced book-keeper. Address J. K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask
Registered '81	111¼	111¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅞	108
Coupon, 1881	112¾	113	10-40 Reg	101⅛	101½
5-20 Regist'd '62	108	108½	10-40 Coupon	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¼	111¾	Gold	142¼	142⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅝	109	June 7.30	107⅛	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅝	110	July 7.30	107⅛	107⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	107⅜	107¾			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb 8, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 25 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 05 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILWAY CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT BONDS
FOR SALE.

TOTAL ISSUE.......................... $2,310,000.

These Bonds are the first and only Mortgage on a completed railroad, 162 miles in length, running from Keokuk to Des Moines, the capital of Iowa. The balance of the entire issue, 268 Bonds of $1,000 each, are now offered on favorable terms.

The subscribers have sold over a million dollars of these Bonds at par to parties investing for estates and to capitalists. The principal of these Bonds can be registered payable to the holder.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place, New York.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND,
7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.
CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 111 Broadway; or
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

FOR SALE.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE LEADING COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, BANK STOCKS, &C., ALL FOR SALE AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 10th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 23, 1868.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Naugatuck Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business which may be properly brought before them.

H. NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867.. $7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867.. 2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums.......$10,160,125 46
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867............$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period............ 4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses........... 1,305,865 93
The Company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks............ $6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise....... 2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages.......... 210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at............ 252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable....... 3,232,453 27
Cash in bank............ 373,374 02
Total amount of assets.........$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
CHARLES DENNIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
HENRY COIT,	C. A. HAND
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES LOW,
LEWIS CURTIS,	B. J. HOWLAND,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
R. WARREN WESTON,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
ROYAL PHELPS,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CALEB BARSTOW,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
A. P. PILLOT,	R. L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
DAVID LANE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
JAMES BRYCE,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
WM. STURGIS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.
DENNIS PERKINS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

WM. S. FLOWERY,
Secretary pro tem

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

INTEREST PAID FROM THE 1ST DAY of every month by the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, corner South 7th and 1st sts. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 172 BROADWAY,
New-York, Feb. 7, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL.........................$400,000
CAPITAL AND NET SURPLUS,
Feb. 1, 1868.........................$736,900

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6) is THIS DAY declared, payable on demand, in cash to Stockholders.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6) on outstanding scrip, payable 1st April, in cash.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓) on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1868. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.

ALSO,

THE SCRIP OF 1862

will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, with interest, after which date the interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..................$200,000 00
SURPLUS..................57,023 46
$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID..................2,250 00
ASSETS..................$254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL........................$200,000 00
CASH SURPLUS........................106,016 56
Nett Assets, Feb. 1, 1868..............$306,016 56

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the GOVERNMENT TAX.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 10, prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

THE DOUBLE STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 250 and 252 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel, 45 feet front on Canal, 70 feet on Elm, 130 feet through to Walker-st., now finishing.

Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—THE SECOND and third stories, also the basement of the building No. 682 Broadway, corner of Great Jones-street; size of floor, 29x69; there will be a wide entrance from Broadway, and the rooms are among the most desirable in the street. The third story would be well suited for a photographer. Apply in the East River National Bank, next door.

FIFTH-AVENUE — ENGLISH BASEMENT house, on the corner of 22d-st., to lease for a term of years, for business; or elegantly furnished, for a private family, along with stable, for a shorter period. The situation, being at the junction of the two great avenues of the city, is unsurpassed. JOHN MUDIE, No. 696 Broadway, over drug store.

TO LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone front English basement dwelling-house No. 125 East 36th-st., near Park-av., to a private family only: tenant must be of unexceptionable responsibility. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney at law, No. 26 Broad-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR HOUSE NO. 207 State-st., near Court, Brooklyn; four rooms, two very large, two small, with kitchen, range, hot and cold water, gas, bath, closets; stairs, hall and rooms all carpeted: rent, $45 per month.

TO LET ON FULTON-STREET, CORNER of Tillary, Brooklyn, a very desirable store; two large plate-glass windows. Also, two small stores, with dwelling rooms over, on Fulton-st. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—The building No. 680, size 28½x130, running to an alley in the rear; the building is susceptible, if required, of easy alteration to suit any business. Apply in the East River National Bank, on the premises.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LEASE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A large furnished house, with about five acres of land, more if required. Apply to H. W. FORD, at the National Bank of the Republic.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 106 Lexington-av.; in excellent order, with every convenience. For permit, apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 23 Fulton-st.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY Park, furnished or partly furnished, to a private family only. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, ROOM 35 BY 100 feet, well lighted. Apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 273 5TH-AV. TO LET PARtially furnished. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN THIS CITY IN a good location, a small house, with modern improvements, from $10,000 to $12,000. Address D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

WANTED TO LEASE—A THREE-STORY and basement, or English basement, house; must be convenient and in a good neighborhood; near Episcopal Church; not above 40th-st., or 20 minutes' walk of Brooklyn ferry; possession at once, or previous to October 1. Any party wishing a responsible tenant, with small family, may address, stating rent, G. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office; will be willing to purchase some furniture.

WANTED, FOR BONA FIDE PURCHASERS, at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 3, a small house and lot, between 10th and 30th sts. and 3d and 8th avs.; price not over $10,000. Also, house and lot not over one mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, and near railroad; price not over $3,500. Also, several houses for first-class tenants in New-York and vicinity. Call after 10 A. M., or address, with full particulars, as above.

WANTED—FOR AN INVALID LADY, DAUGHter and two sons, adults, part of a furnished house with convenience for housekeeping; private family preferred; location must be unexceptionable, and modern improvements in the house; otherwise need not answer. References furnished and desired. Apply to P. V., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ON 6TH AND 8TH AVS.—Wanted to lease an entire building on each avenue, (corner preferred,) to improve and occupy; freehold security, or would purchase. Address JOHN DOUGHTY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE — IN GOOD neighborhood, between 20th and 42d sts., a good three or four story stone or brick house, price not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars. Address C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office. Brokers need not reply.

WANTED — FOR RESPONSIBLE TENANTS, furnished and unfurnished houses, in good neighborhoods; no charge for registering. Please send full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED to buy or lease.—The highest price and best security given. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.:

West 13th-st., near 6th-av........ $21,000
West 34th-st., near 7th-av........ 30,000
West 46th-st., near 5th-av........ 28,000
West 49th-st., near 7th-av........ 21,000
West 52d-st., near Broadway........ 17,000
Lexington-av., near 34th-st........ 25,000
Madison-av., near 42d-st........ 65,000
5th-av., near 38th-st. (furnished.)........ 80,000

And a large number of others in various locations. Printed list on application.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 4th-av.—For sale, the first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 44 East 21st-st.; 25x70 feet, with back staircase. Lot full depth.

Also, in 21st-st., an extra-wide basement house near Broadway. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

LOW-PRICED HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

W. 57th-st., 3-story h. s. bk........$10,000
W. 42d-st., 3-story, h. s. b. s........ 13,000
E. 62d-st., 3-story h. s. b. s........ 11,000
E. 78th-st., 3-story h. s. bk........ 7,500

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH the elegant furniture, a first-class four-story high-stoop house, tastefully frescoed and in perfect order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP four-story house, No. 47 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; early possession. Inquire of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 272 5th-av.

FOR SALE—FOR INVESTMENT, A DESIRAble piece of property eligibly located on 9th-av., near 23d-st. Will be sold at a bargain. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 448 West 20th-st., opposite Theological Seminary; price $13,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine apply to GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a desirable brown-stone house; offered at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST-ST., BELOW CHAMbers, a large property, with bulkhead. Price asked, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house No. 68 St. Marks'-place, 25 feet wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, LEXINGTON-av., a large and elegant corner house, with stable, at $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 5TH-AV.; also, lots on 68th-st., and 85th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., for sale, by ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FINE, wide, three-story, brown-stone house, No. 48 Irving-place. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW HOUSE, brown-stone front, four-story, basement and subcellar, high stoop. No. 114 East 29th-st., near Park-av.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF ONE OF THE best business stores in Yorkville. Apply to N. T. HAWKINS, No. 36 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—THE entire front of a block for sale between 42d and 43d sts. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN STORES FOR SALE LOW and nearly all on mortgage, so that rent to buyer will be reduced nearly one-half; eight four-story stores, 50 feet lots, 112 feet deep, corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st.; will be sold together or separate. Apply to owner, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Office No. 1, up stairs, about 12.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 14 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE — A DESIRABLE WELL-BUILT two-story and extension cottage, with two or four lots, in the highest locality in Brooklyn, twenty minutes from the ferry. M. A. RULAND, No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT RYE, Westchester County, the COUNTRY SEAT, with Furniture, Stock, &c., and Farm, of the late

ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,

on the west side of the Boston Post Road, two miles from depots of New-Haven Railroad, at MAMARONECK and RYE, with private approach, containing about one hundred acres of good farm land, arable pasture and wood, well fenced, and with a substantial stone wall in front.

The house is over 100 feet in length, and contains a parlor, two drawing-rooms, dining-room with conservatory, sitting-room, library, 27 bedrooms, tower, bath-rooms, &c., with hot and cold water.

The greenhouse and graperies are 100 feet in length and fully stocked.

The outbuildings consist of two stables, with stalls for 24 horses, three large barns, carriage-house nearly 100 feet long, henery, new cattle sheds and stalls nearly new. A living stream runs through the estate, forming fish pond, with island and Summer-house. There are large separate fruit and vegetable gardens.

Also, for sale, about 39 acres at Rye Beach.

For terms, &c., apply to

C. MINOR & D. R. JAQUES, Executors,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York,
or to STARR & FELTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.

For sale, a piece of land at the northwest corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, containing 176 feet 10 inches on Harrison-st. and 231 feet on the railroad, and only a few rods distant from Brick Church Station. Inquire of S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

A HOME IN THE HIGHLANDS.—FOR SALE—A beautiful country seat on the Hudson river, 40 miles from New-York, and 10 minutes' walk from the depot; all express trains stop. Large English Gothic cottage house, situated on high ground; elegant views of the river and inland; 18 or 20 rooms, heated by steam, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, speaking-tubes, dumb-waiters, ranges and all modern conveniences; stable and carriage-house, with rooms for coachman; 33 acres of land, finely shaded with forest trees; churches and schools in the vicinity; one of the most complete and desirable residences on the river, and very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $20,000.

A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York.

J. A. MARTIN.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale at a bargain, 250 acres of land in Western Massachusetts, containing three producing marble quarries, thoroughly opened, together with an office, a mill for sawing marble, dwelling-houses, barns and other outhouses, derricks, tools, horses, cattle, wagons, &c., &c., making it in complete running order and capable of paying from 25 to 75 per cent. on price. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Samples of the marble may be seen and particulars obtained at Room No. 2, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. G. MYERS.

A LARGE WHARF, HAVING 160 FEET water front, for sale at Elizabeth, N. J.; good depth of water; has storehouse and track connecting with railroad; a fine location for the coal, iron or lumber business. For particulars apply at either of my offices, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York, or 2d-st., near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J.

E. R. KELLOGG, Executor.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY FINE cottage-built house; 34x34; eleven rooms; complete in every respect, with water, gas, closets, &c.; adjoining the residence of Josiah Rich; a few rods from the depot; price $11,500. Apply to S. A. PHILIPS, at the Third National Bank, corner Nassau and Cedar sts., at 12 o'clock noon.

FARM FOR SALE—1½ MILES SOUTH OF Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., containing fifty acres of the choicest land in the county, perfectly free from stones; every acre suitable for a garden; with new and extensive barns, horse, stables, &c. Apply to CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, (DAVENport's Neck,) a fine residence and grounds, consisting of 7 acres, in full view of and on the Sound; a very desirable place; can be purchased for $25,000; terms easy; owner going to Europe. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AN ATTRACTive country seat at Clifton, Staten Island: handsome, commodious dwelling, outbuildings and about 8½ acres of ground. Will be sold for $16,000, on very liberal terms. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—40, 47 and 72 acres, with neat buildings, near village and depot. Possession immediate. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY—COUNtry seats, farms, building sites and village residences for sale and to let by A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE private family, living in their own house, No. 241 Schermerhorn street, between Bond and Nevins, within fifteen minutes walk of all the ferries, would accommodate with full board a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen who would room together. House contains all the modern improvements. Best of references given and required. Apply at the house, or address "W." Box 4,712, New York Post-office.

TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with first-class board, on Madison-square, Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 385 FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, with board, on second floor, front.

NO. 100 4TH-ST., WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Rooms with or without board for couples or single gents; references.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH, gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 20-st.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

In accordance with law the following-named shares in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at No. 44 Exchange-place, at 2 o'clock, for account of assessment of $2 per share, due Oct. 1, 1867, excepting such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment:

Cert. 823—200 sh's	Cert. 670—100 sh's	Cert. 750—200 sh's
Cert. 825—50 sh's	Cert. 742—100 sh's	Cert. 745—150 sh's
Cert. 683—500 sh's	Cert. 882—100 sh's	Cert. 903—45 sh's
Cert. 899—100 sh's	Cert. 730—150 sh's	Cert. 579—100 sh's
Cert. 580—100 sh's	Cert. 576—100 sh's	Cert. 577—100 sh's
Cert. 518—100 sh's	Cert. 849—20 sh's	Cert. 871—84 sh's
Cert. 873—100 sh's	Cert. 613—50 sh's	Cert. 715—50 sh's
Cert. 867—50 sh's	Cert. 796—250 sh's	Cert. 822—50 sh's
Cert. 851—100 sh's	Cert. 868—33 sh's	Cert. 864—17 sh's
Cert. 866—60 sh's	Cert. 846—200 sh's	Cert. 630—50 sh's
Cert. 693—100 sh's	Cert. 840—126 sh's	Cert. 895—100 sh's
Cert. 857—200 sh's	Cert. 837—25 sh's	Cert. 687—200 sh's
Cert. 817—50 sh's	Cert. 712—200 sh's	Cert. 705—100 sh's
Cert. 715—150 sh's	Cert. 838—100 sh's	Cert. 802—100 sh's
Cert. 726—100 sh's	Cert. 727—100 sh's	

By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

The above-named sale is postponed to MONDAY Feb. 10, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order of Directors.

JAN. 6, 1868. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place,
THURSDAY, FEB. 13, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
at 7 o'clock, P. M.
CATALOGUE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF ENGLISH BOOKS, OF RECENT IMPORTATION, COMPRISING

A very choice and select assortment of Works in every Department of Literature, OF THE BEST EDITIONS, SOME IN ELEGANT BINDINGS, MANY VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, &c., &c.

Among which may be mentioned Canova's Works, 3 vols.; Constable's Landscape Scenery; Cook's Voyages, 8 vols., 4to and Atlas; Daniell's Oriental Scenery and Animated Nature, 5 vols.; Day's Fishes of Malabar, colored plates; Doré's Illustrated Works; Finden's Beauties of Moore; Gillray's Caricatures, with suppressed plates, 3 vols.; Greville's Flora, 6 vols.; Gruner's Ornamental Art; Higgins' Celtic Druids; Hogarth's Works; Holbein's Henry VIII.; Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 40 vols.; Lawrence Gallery; Hawkins' Coins, large paper; Madden's Jewish Coinage, large paper; Ottley's School of Design; Prichard's History of Man, colored plates, 2 vols.; Pugin's Architectural Works; London Punch, 40 vols., &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on view.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH and 89TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the balance of three entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.

This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY BOOTEES.

OFFICE OF ARMY, CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., about

500 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 5.
450 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 6.
4,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 7.
4,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 8.

Terms, cash, in Government funds.

Ten per cent. down.

Purchases to be removed within five days from day of sale.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Qrm. U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:

1,738 half chests fresh Malaga Oranges.
1,193 quarter chests fresh Malaga Oranges.
10 boxes fresh Malaga sweet Limes.
Cargo brig *Americus*, from Malaga.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS., TO BE LEASED ON LONG TERMS, ON THE BASIS OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The leases of one hundred valuable lots, very desirable for the erection thereon of first-class residences and stores, and suitable for immediate improvements, being free from rock, and in the vicinity of the Central Park and of the 3d-av. Railroad Depot. This property is part of the estate of James Beekman, deceased, and having been in the family upward of one hundred years, the title is unexceptionable.

The above lots are situated as follows:

3D-AV.—Eleven lots on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.

Thirty-nine lots on the block bounded by 3d and Lexington avs., 64th and 65th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—One entire block bounded by Lexington and 4th avs., 64th and 65th sts.

Twelve lots on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 64th-st.

The lease will contain covenants against nuisances, two renewals, and the street and Lexington-av. lots will be restricted to private dwellings without stores underneath.

For maps and copies of the leases apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELIZABETH-st. and 59th-st., opposite Central Park, at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.

ELIZABETH-ST.—The valuable 5-story brick building and lot No. 176 Elizabeth-st., easterly side, between Spring and Prince sts. Building about 24 feet 9 inches by 90 feet; lot, 97 feet in depth. Possession May 1, 1868.

WEST 59TH-ST.—Two lots, south side, 250 feet west of 7th-av.: each 25x100.5 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 53D AND 54TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—4 lots on east side Madison-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 54th-st., each 25x100 feet: avenue sewered.

54TH-ST.—7 lots, north side of 54th-st., commencing 100 feet east of Madison-av., each 25x100 feet; paved with Belgian pavement.

53D-ST.—8 lots on north side 53d-st., 125 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 54 EAST BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

EAST BROADWAY.—Valuable three-story attic and basement brick store and dwelling No. 54 East Broadway, near Market-st. House 25x46 feet, contains bathroom, water-closet, &c. Possession May 1, 1868. Lot 25x88 feet 8 inches. Terms liberal.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, assignee of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts, hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction the machinery, consisting of two circular saws, one double scroll saw, two turning lathes, one mortising machine, shafting and pulleys, steam-pipe, &c.; children's carriages, hobby-horses, patent leaping horses, finished and unfinished; safe and office fixtures, lumber, and the stock in trade of said bankrupts, at their late place of business, Nos. 618 and 620 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock of that day.

JOHN K. KNAPP, Assignee.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls. K. B. C.
100 bbls. P.
100 bbls. A.
50 bbls. B.
200 bbls. G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Climie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3.

PITKIN & CO.,
No. 5 Park-place.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

DRY GOODS

TAMBOUR, LACE,
AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
AND LACES BY THE YARD.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
GILT, BLACK WALNUT, AND METAL CORNICES, BANDS, BRACKETS, PINS, &c.
ALSO,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

WHITE
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering a splendid line of
PLAIN, FIGURED, PLAID and STRIPED
SWISS MUSLINS;
GENUINE FRENCH ORGANDIES, MULLS,
NAINSOOKS and CAMBRICS;
FRENCH PERCALES and MADAPOLAMS;
PLAIN and STRIPED INDIA TWILLS, PIQUES and MARSEILLES;
PRINTED FRENCH CAMBRICS, PERCALES, and CALICOES;
ENGLISH and DOMESTIC BLANKETS and FLANNELS;
OPERA AND FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS;
COTTON SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES;
MARSEILLES AND HONEYCOMB QUILTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY;
CANTON FLANNELS;
CAMBRIC AND PAPER MUSLINS, &c.,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE STOCK OF
4-4 FAMILY LINENS;
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
(in all widths and qualities;)
COLORED DAMASK LUNCH-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS;
DAMASKS BY THE YARD AND IN SETS.
(Cloth, Napkins and Doylies.)
TOWELINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
DAMASK AND HUCKABUCK TOWELS,
(Plain and Fringed, in all qualities.)
ELEGANT PARIS EMBROIDERED LINEN SHEETS AND PILLOW-SLIPS.
BIRDSEYE DIAPER AND LINEN LAWNS.
STAIR AND FLOOR-DRUGGETS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES!
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES.
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST., CHEAP STORE.

During the alterations and extension of these premises the business entrance will be Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.

We are selling our silk, millinery and straw goods cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block East from the Bowery.

MUSLINS

Are steadily and rapidly advancing in price.
On hand, a full stock, embracing
NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, UTICA,
and other favorite brands,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

WET SILKS!! WET SILKS!!

2,000 YARDS of superior MAKE BLACK SILKS slightly damaged on the voyage of IMPORTATION will be sold at a GREAT BARGAIN.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Lambs' wool and Cotton Half Hose.
KID, BEAVER, KID-LINED AND CLOTH GLOVES.
Novelties in Scarfs, Ties and Handkerchiefs.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
SUPERIOR SHIRTS AND COLLARS
To order or ready-made.
AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
No. 41 Fulton-st.,
Corner Pearl-st.,
THEODORE C. GRANNIS,
Agent.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 10,
NEW STYLES OF SPRING SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR WALKING SUITS,
PRINTED PIQUES, PERCALES, CAMBRICS, &c.
LACES, LACE SHAWLS, BARBES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SETS,
EMBROIDERIES, CAMBRIC EMBROIDERED TRIMMINGS, BANDS, FLOUNCES, &c.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
are now offering
GREAT BARGAINS IN FURS, viz.:
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, PERSIAN LAMB, ASTRACHAN, &c., &c.,
and will largely replenish
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, FLANNELS, LININGS, &c.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue the sale of
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, OVERCOATS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
MORNING ROBES, WALKING SUITS,
INFANTS' DRESSES, CLOAKS, HATS, ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
"BLACK DRESS GOODS"
"AT GREAT SACRIFICE"

The black and mourning goods have been removed from the second floor down to the first floor, and at the same time have been reduced in prices to a great sacrifice.

"Cloaks," to close the entire stock, have been reduced 75c. per $1.

Good cloaks, sacques and jackets at $3; reduced from $10, $12 and $15.

LEGRAIN, No. 720 Broadway.

MISSES' KID GLOVES.

All colors and sizes, now opening. Ladies' opera kids from $1; the best $1 25 kids in the City; Jouvin's best, and the seamless kid; also mitts, gaiters, hoods and scarfs, cloth gloves, merino underwear, &c., &c., at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, WITH A smart girl 12 years old, a situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in some good family; a good home preferred to high wages: no wages for child; best of reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor; seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO is a thorough competent cook, a situation in a private family or first-class boarding-house; can do French and Italian, as well as English; both meats and pastries. been for two days; City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress; has a very good knowledge of dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine perfectly, and is willing to do whatever she is asked to do; has no objections to go out of the City. Can be seen until suited at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble widow woman, with a child 4½ years old, to do general housework; would go as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objections to the country; wages no object. Apply at 129 West 19th-st., rear, top floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; would go to Newport or the country; has the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 139 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A MEAT AND PASTRY COOK, who can bone and lard, a situation; understands soups, game, fish and desserts of all kinds. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and laundress or do housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is competent in either capacity; best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL, A situation as general houseworker; has good City references; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; wages $10. Apply in the office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 416 1st-av., corner 25th-st., in the bakery. City references.

WANTED—BY A TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; or as thorough laundress; does fluting. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 155 1st-av., between 10th and 11th sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; city references. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, situations in the same family; one to do plain sewing or mind children, the other waiting or chamber work; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 300 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WELSH GIRL, A situation as cook and washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 201 West 31st-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good references; country or City. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as monthly or sick nurse; good City reference. Call all the week at No. 22 Spring-st.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS FEMALE help and honest dealing can be quickly accommodated by calling at WAKEMAN & SUTTON'S Select Institute, where are constantly on hand servants from all nations and for all kinds of work. No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

ALL EMPLOYERS OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD servants can get promptly supplied—no charge till suited—at the Large Servants' Office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.; first-class cooks, houseworkers, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, &c., on hand for families, hotels and boarding-houses.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in England and this country; understands the diseases, training and treatment of young horses, and would be found an acquisition to any gentleman keeping a stock of young horses. Address H. M., No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place by a very hard-working and steady young man; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, &c.; is willing to do anything that is to be done; will hire at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical married man with a family; is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place in all its departments; has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a greenhouse, flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS cook in a first-class hotel or restaurant; understands his business perfectly; can speak French, English and Italian. Address P. A., No. 150 East 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man, with good reference, a situation as waiter or second waiter; can make himself generally useful. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as a first-class gardener; first-class reference given; is a married man; one in family, a boy 12 years old. Address J., gardener, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SUPERINTENDent of some large mining concern, by an experienced mining engineer. Address G. F. D., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

THE PRESS—A FIRST-CLASS VERBATIM short-hand reporter disengaged. Address JOURNALIST, Post-office, Quebec, Canada.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A WOMAN who is not afraid of work, but who will take charge of the kitchen and perform all its duties with intelligence and some experience, as cook and baker, washer and ironer. Bring reference, and call at No. 111 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR LIFE insurance in the State of New-York for one of the leading companies of the City. Liberal terms will be made with capable men. Address No. 81 Coleman House, Broadway and 27th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A PRIvate family; two nurses and seamstress; good laundress; also cooks and all really first-class American, English, Irish, Scotch and German at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—IN A SHIPPING AND COMMISSION office on South-st., a boy 14 to 16 years of age. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box 99 Post-office.

WANTED—A SECOND WAITER, WITH GOOD references. Apply at No. 61 University-place at 12 o'clock any morning for one week.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHERRY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS.
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.—or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Mar. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TARIFA	Feb. 12
TRIPOLI	Feb. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
Chief cabin passage	$150
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	165

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)	MONDAY	Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY	Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Feb. 29

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, FORBES	TUESDAY, Feb. 11
HELVETIA, CUTTING	SATURDAY, Feb. 22
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL	SATURDAY, Mar. 7

Cabin passage, $100, currency.

Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.

The steamship ERIN will sail from her dock on TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Passengers must be on board at 7 A. M.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.

Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ½ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. S. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 15
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 22

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 14.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time. GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL AND POPULAR steamboat JOHN ROMER; length on deck, 185 feet; beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; coppered; engine and boilers in good order; boilers been used but two seasons; is considered the fastest boat of her class afloat; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 234 South-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—A WATER CLOSET that cannot freeze, leak or become offensive, requiring no human aid in its operation. ALFRED IVERS, Plumber and Patentee, No. 310 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, against the estates of WM. W. TRACY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, JAMES WILLSON, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, THOMAS J. STRONG, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and the State of New-York, and JOSEPH D. ORVIS, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, copartners, composing the firm of Tracy, Irwin & Company, and individually, who have been respectively adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. SUYDAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, (formerly a partner in the firm of Howes & Co.,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW L. MULL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 6, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAN HAWES, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Dan Hawes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1868.
ja27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS F. THATCHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas F. Thatcher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1868.
ja27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB L. BACH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob L. Bach, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1868.
f3-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MATTHEW A. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Matthew A. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1868.
f10-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL JOSEPH, bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emanuel Joseph, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by James F. Dwight, Register. Dated at New-York City the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja27-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC M. WALTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac M. Walton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of January, A. D., 1868.
ja27-law3wM* E. D. BROWN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS L. DEMAREST, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nicholas L. Demarest, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
feb3-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARDIL B. RAYMOND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ardil B. Raymond, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.
C. ST. JOHN SEYMOUR, Assignee.
GEORGE P. HOWE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York. f10-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD D. MILLER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward D. Miller, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by James F. Dwight, Esq., Register. Dated at New-York City the 20th day of January, 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. BELCHER, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN S. BELCHER, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of January, A.D. 1868.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
ja27-law3wM No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

NO. 163.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VANDELEUR J. FRENCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Vandeleur J. French, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York the 11th day of October, A. D. 1867.
f3-law3wM JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of Morris Kyler, bankrupt, at No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, consisting of boots, shoes, safe, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction by CHARLES C. WARREN, auctioneer, at his store, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.
JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee,
Office of Cotterill Brothers, 175 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL J. NASH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel J. Nash, of North Castle, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated White Plains, New-York, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868.
JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f10-law3wM White Plains, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELI HUNT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Eli Hunt, of Clarkstown, in the County of Rockland and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 29th day of December, A. D. 1867.
JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f10-law3wM White Plains, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. ELMORE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John N. Elmore, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1868.
f10-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SUMNER W. BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sumner W. Bennett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868. RICHARD AMERMAN, Assignee.
f10-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS O. CANDEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius O. Candee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f10-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS BACH, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Bach, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f10-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS W. HOUCHIN, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas W. Houchin, of the Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at White Plains, New-York, the 30th day of September, A. D., 1867.
JOHN H. HENRY, Assignee,
f10-law3wM* No. 21 Park-row, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS P. C. SPENCER, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas P. C. Spencer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of January A. D. 1868.
GEO. C. READ, No. 78 Cedar-st.,
ja27-law3wM* New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss:—At the City of Newburg, in said district, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of ALEXANDER DARRAGH, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN C. NOE, of Newburg, N. Y.,
f10-law3wM Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT— Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL A. CUCK, a bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel A. Cuck, of Red Hook, in the County of Dutchess, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Feb. 8, 1868. ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.
f10-law3wM

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership of HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

E. W. HULL,
CHARLES A. HOLMES,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT,
General Partners.
E. T. TEFFT, Special Partner.

The business of the late firm will be closed up at the store of HULL, INGERSOLL & CO., the successors of the late firm at No. 52 Walker-st., New-York City.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HULL, INGERSOLL & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importing, jobbing, buying and selling dry-goods, woolens, cloths, and such articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale dealers in woolen goods. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are: ELMER W. HULL, JARED M. INGERSOLL, THEODORE A. WRIGHT, ALBERT G. SMITH and ERASTUS T. TEFFT.

That the said ELMER W. HULL is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said JARED M. INGERSOLL is also a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said THEODORE A. WRIGHT is also a general partner, and his place of residence is at Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, New-York; that the said ALBERT G. SMITH is also a general partner, and his place of residence is Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey; that the said ERASTUS T. TEFFT is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of New-York.

That the amount of capital which said special partner ERASTUS T. TEFFT has contributed to the common stock of said copartnership is the sum of $25,000. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of February, 1868, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of February, 1870.

ELMER W. HULL,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT,
ALBERT G. SMITH,
General Partners.
ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
Special Partner.

DATED Feb. 1, 1868.
AMOS G. HULL, Attorney. feb3-law6wM

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.

Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.
E. P. WHITTEMORE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

THE LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, have purchased the Silver-plated Ware business of Lucius Hart & Co., also the extensive Silver-Plated Ware Manufacturing Establishment of Geo. M. Howell, No. 38 Vesey-st., and will continue the manufacture of fine Silver-Plated Ware and Gold and Silver Plating at the well-known stand Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, where Mr. Howell will be constantly in attendance, and happy to see his old friends and patrons.

LUCIUS HART, President.
GEO. M. HOWELL, V. P. and Superintend't.
CHARLES FANNING, Secretary.
LUCIUS HART, JR., Treasurer.

The business of LUCIUS HART & CO., importers and dealers in METALS, will continue unchanged at the old stand, Nos. 6 and 8 Burling-slip.

THE FIRM OF COZZENS BROTHERS IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEODORE COZZENS,
West Point, Jan. 15, 1868. EDWARD COZZENS.

MR. JAMES B. M. GROSVENOR IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from Jan. 1, 1868, under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR. LEONARD & RHOADES.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT, with valuable Job Office. The concern pays heavy dividends and offers a superb investment to a responsible party. Address AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, No. 132 Nassau-st.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES.
THE GREATEST
VARIETY IN THE WORLD
AT
STRONG'S, No. 599 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER HOUSES!

The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to
JOHN B. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

OLD RAILROAD IRON.

Fifty tons for sale by JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary,
No. 88 Wall-st.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye glasses. Preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAGRANGE—BRIGNOLI.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MAX STRAKOSCH .... Director.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Director of the Lagrange and Brignoli Opera Company avails himself of this occasion to return his sincere thanks to the musical public of New-York for the very flattering patronage they have bestowed upon the performances of the brilliant combination of lyric artists under his management during the season which has just closed at Pike's Opera House.

A season more brilliant has never been known even in this City of triumph and successes, and the director congratulates himself, in spite of the oft inclemency of the weather and other disadvantages well known, he has been enabled to present the standard works in such variety and with such perfection of cast as to win not only the most flattering support from the public, but the cordial recognition from the critical press.

In this connection Mr. Strakosch is glad to announce that, having secured the lease, for a brief period, of the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, he is enabled, in deference to the universal desire of his patrons, to transfer his troupe from Mr. Pike's Opera-house to the scene whereon the contemporaries of his own great artists have won their brightest fame.

THE NEW SEASON,
LIMITED TO EIGHT NIGHTS
and
THREE MATINEES,
will be inaugurated on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AT 8 P. M., AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
prior to their departure for Philadelphia and the West.

The enthusiastic reception accorded to the representation of Verdi's masterwork,
IL TROVATORE,
both in this City and in Brooklyn, has induced the management to announce it for repetition on the opening night, with its powerful cast, new and magnificent dresses, appointments, &c.

MME. ANNA DE LAGRANGE,
in her great impersonation of LEONORA.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
in her excellent rendition of AZUCENA,
SIG. BRIGNOLI,
in his original creation of MANRICO.
SIG. ORLANDINI,
in his great role of CONTE DE LUNA.
SIG. COLETTI AS FERRANDO.
Musical Director and Conductor .... SIG. NICOLAO
FRIDAY, 14th of February, 1868,
Second Opera Night,
RIGOLETTO,
which has created such an operatic furore.
SATURDAY, 15th of February, MATINEE.
LA TRAVIATA.

Prices of admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 75 cents; private boxes, $10, $12 and $20, according to location. Sale of reserved seats will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at the box office of the Academy, and continue daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats can also be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—BRIGNOLI.

Third night of the immensely successful
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Feb. 10, 1868,
will be presented Flotow's comic opera,
MARTHA,
with Miss McCULLOCH, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Sigs. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, COLETTI, &c.
Musical Director and Conductor .... Sig. NICOLAO

Reserved seats can now be had at the Box-office of the Academy, Mr. Jones' jewelry-store, No. 127 Atlantic-st., and Macoy's No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13,
LA TRAVIATA.

Second joint appearance of Mme. LA GRANGE and Sig. BRIGNOLI in Brooklyn.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a
NEW LECTURE

in aid of the Masonic School and Asylum Fund on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1868. Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701, Chickering & Son, No. 652, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York City, at Sawyer's music-store, Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn, and at the Box Office Pike's Opera House on 13th inst.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director.
BRILLIANT FRENCH PLAYS.
Mme. LARMET'S BENEFIT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11.
LES BEAUX MESSIEURS
AND
CHANSONS POPULAIRES.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box office.

Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
MME. ANNA MARTINEZ.
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1868,
Assisted by the following artists:
Miss FLORENCE A. RICE, Contralto.
Mrs. ROGERS, Mezzo Soprano.
J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenore.
J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
J. ERNEST PERRING, Conductor.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be obtained at Macoy's, No 114, Schirmer's, No. 701, Pond's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Hall on day of concert.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

STEINWAY HALL—14TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 10,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH will read from
SHAKESPEARE and
CHARLES DICKENS,

and recite from Tennyson, Trowbridge, Taylor and Thos. B. Read. LYRIC HALL, TUESDAY, Feb. 11. Popular prices. Reserved seats $1. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock. Seats may be secured at either Halls in advance.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

At Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st. Tickets can be had at the rooms. Mr. Trenor's classes remain open until May.

LECTURES.

ROMANCE OF CAVALRY LIFE.
LECTURE BY REV. E. P. ROE,
At Chapel of Mercer-st. Church in Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places.
REV. DR. BOOTH,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

Admission free. After lecture a collection will be taken up toward the erection of a new Church near West Point, N. Y.

"OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CHINA."—A lecture on the above subject will be delivered by Gen. JAMES L. KIERNAN, U. S. Consul to China, at the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1868. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admittance free.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, appointed to take charge of the funeral of the late Alderman James Reed, invite the members of the Common Council to meet in their respective chambers at the City Hall, Monday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral in a body.

HUGH O'BRIEN,
EDWARD CUDDY,
THOMAS CONNOR,
FREDERICK REPPER,
WM. B. WHITE,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
JAMES G. BRINKMAN,
ANTHONY HARTMAN,
BERNARD KENNEY,
THOMAS MURRAY,
STEPHEN ROBERTS,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.
HUGH O'BRIEN,
Chairman.

JAMES G. BRINKMANN,
Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—FROM STABLE IN REAR OF NO. 305 5th-av., a SPOTTED DOG with collar marked "R. Coffy, N. Y.;" any person returning him will be liberally rewarded.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

MONDAY, Feb. 10, and every afternoon and evening during the week, a new three-act dramatic story by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled

RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.

To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON!
Rentree of the Great Russian Athlete
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
who will appear in his
THRILLING AND WONDERFUL FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID
EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
IN HER GREAT SENSATION ACT.
A GALAXY OF STARS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
each of whom is unrivaled in his peculiar department of physical culture, will be brought forward in
A REMARKABLY DIVERSIFIED DISPLAY
OF ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
AND EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETIC FEATS,
which, for
NOVELTY, VARIETY AND INTEREST
will be found to be absolutely without precedent in this country; presenting, in all respects,
DECIDEDLY THE MOST BRILLIANT
AND ATTRACTIVE CIRCUS PERFORMANCES
EVER GIVEN IN AMERICA!
Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, the great sensational play, by C. W. Tayleure, Esq., entitled
EAST LYNNE; OR,
THE ELOPEMENT.

THE PARIS PICTURES
And the Water Color Collection on view at the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

THE NEW-YORK
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NEW-YORK, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.,
AND
No. 820 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, cor. State-st.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the Theatres can always be had at the Theatre Ticket-office, Reading-room Fifth-av. Hotel.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES—THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST piano manufactured in this City is by JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

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19 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st.

The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER, and others.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S
Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—
For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
For *giving* parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting School Properties.
All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12. Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL for young gentlemen. To Principals wishing to retire, liberal terms will be offered by a teacher of experience, influence and means. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 3,491 Post-office.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HLASKO'S NEW-YORK CADETS DRILL school for youth, meet every MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Broadway and 35th-st. Send for circulars.

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MONDAY, Feb. 10,
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NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
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in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
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Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE, and Miss TIMONY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11—(1st time in 5 years)—PAULINE.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12—PAULINE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 13—"OURS."
FRIDAY, Feb. 14—Last Time—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15—PAULINE.
Doors open at 7½; Performance commences at 8.

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The romantic drama of
PAULINE,
with new scenery, appointments, costumes, novel and peculiar effects, will be produced on
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LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHARLES DICKENS and JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS,
LOTTA as LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA in character songs and operatic scenes.
LOTTA in her clog-dance and banjo solo.
SATURDAY, LAST LOTTA MATINEE BUT ONE.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on "The Antideluvian Races."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached last evening a. Plymouth Church, taking for his text the 5th chapter of Genesis—the book of the generations of Adam. Perhaps there was not, he said, another chapter out of which it may be thought, less particular profit could be adduced, yet there might be some flowers gleaned out of the stubble-field. The question would at once occur, did those antideluvian men live to so great an age as represented, and why was it cut short after the flood. He did not think the age was fabulous, because he believed the Word of God. The number of years in their age, really meant so many years. In ancient times the term "40" was meant to signify a great number—not four times ten. But that did not cover such a ground as this; for the days of birth and of death were given. After the deluge human life began rapidly to decrease and be reduced to the ordinary term. There was nothing in the nature of things which might lead a person to believe that one would not live 1,000 years. If a person had his ideas of a clock from a one-day article, he would be surprised to see a seven-day one. And when the human machine was looked at in the same light, there was an intrinsic probability that the ancients lived as long as represented. The mere fact that age was not so long at present should not be presumptive against it then. The Word of God referred to the earliest specimens of the human race; and if they were created at the lowest points, it was not at all inconsistent that the first human beings should have been coarse and cumbrous and long lived. These men of remote antiquity seemed to have been largely animal and deficient in nerve, which was the substance of moral power. In the beginning the human race had the physical powers most largely developed, and in the text it appeared that they reached an extraordinary age before they had arrived at puberty. They were slow-going, inefficient creatures, and he did not believe Adam was different from them. Adam never did an act worthy of memory. The whole human family began at the bottom and worked their way up, and were destined to work their way up to a much higher level than at present. Longevity, such as that of old, would be a great misfortune. Death was thought by some to be a misfortune, but it was not. For many reasons it would be unfortunate if people lived in the full possession of their powers to a great age. Suppose men who had scores of millions in their hands were to live five hundred years, nothing would prevent their becoming despots, and a man of fifty would have no chance to cope with them. There was a divine mercy in the duration and end of human life, and when wicked men and those holding high sway were carried away, the dying was often the best part of their lives. There were many consolations in the death of men, if the right ones only would die. So there was something in the chapter read, after all. In the very first verse of that seemingly useless chapter there was matter for consideration—"In the day that God created man, in the likeness of God made he him." Those words had lain and would lay at the foundation of theology and religion. There were two schools, one of which taught that God was unknowable, and the other that he was knowable. The scientific tendency now was, that there really was no true knowledge of God, but only an imaginative one, which answered the purpose for a time, and was merely a substitute of truth—that nothing could be known of Him until a person had got to a higher state. It it were taught philosophically that really nothing was known of God, this was to teach there was no God knowable, and people were merely worshipping an idol. There was but one fundamental question of the day—Atheism or no atheism; or was there a God. Many learned men averred there was no evidence there was a god. Anthropomorphism, or giving the human attributes and form to God, was manifestly false, as said by some. But when he found in the Bible, "In the image of God made he him," he hailed it as a coincidence of the best modern philosophy, and as the best argument against atheism. The transient passions and appetites: to ascribe these to God was to make Him like the old heathen gods. But there was something in Him which separated Him from all beings. Man could fashion to himself a conception of the divine nature. Love in man existed in a more perfect state in God. Truth, justice, reason, moral sentiments; these were the elements that constituted the divine image in man, and from these elements they had the conception of God. When it was said in the first chapter "In the day God created man, in the likeness of God made he him," he had the platform, the foundation of believing in a god, the true theology of faith and religion, and without that he knew no foundation a man could stand on. The verse continued that Adam begat children and died. That was the whole of his life. If human life was what those lines said it was, then what a show and pretence was life. Multitudes of men did not see fit to make even their own coffins, so inefficient were they, and this seemed to be true of those antedeluvian worthies. After all, the world did not lose much by the drowning of those folks. He did not think it was much worse than the drowning of rats. Seth begat a child, lived so many years and died. Such was said, too, of Enos. Those men went one after the other, and merely left the record in the Bible that they lived, had children and died. There was not an act or thought of theirs worthy of memory. Those words "and he died" seemed like the splash of waves on the shore—the waters coming and going. The vast population on the earth came and went in the same manner. Of those vast antedeluvean shadows—the progenitors of the vast armies of historical nobodies—999 of every 1,000 might be described as having been born, having ate, slept, drank and died, and this would be a sufficient narration of the events of their existence. Their struggle for life was to get sufficient for themselves. They were like dimpling raindrops on the surface of a Summer ocean, each drop effacing the effects of that which went before it. How insignificant in this view was human life, and in what was it superior to vegetable and animal life? The growing of the grass was in the ordinary course of nature. He often lay on the grass and studied it. Men were like grass; they sprouted and died. Birds and fish fulfilled the objects for which they were intended. But what did man do during life? This was shown by a visit to Greenwood and the little inscribed on the tomb-stones. Even in one's lifetime, how much of it was there worthy of record? Life was like a clock; the passing minutes and seconds constituted the hours. But where were all the hours that clock struck? Life made man contemptible, and mankind would be of such contemptible value until men did something more than eat, drink and cry, like the men of old. Was it possible everybody should be reminded that more were put into the record than the words "born and dead." Yes it was! God kept a book of remembrance, and many a man would burst up with a bright flame who was unknown on earth. Inventors, scientists, and others would never be forgotten. There was one man Howe, the inventor of the sewing-machine, whose name would go down as a benefactor to females; then there was Goodyear who went through untold disappointments because he had faith in a measure which would revolutionize society. Men who added to the welfare of the human race would not die; men whose wealth filled society with permanent institutions would not die. A man whose wealth was kept to himself, was like a greasy purse, in which he carried his money. A man having large possessions was merely a cashier. It shocked all his Christian virtue once when he sat down by a couple of million dollars, represented in one skin. What would tempt a person to become such a man; even to become a negro prince with a million slaves crouching beneath him? Looking at the miser he said he would not be such as him for all the world? But, what was money in the hands of a wise man. He planted his money by the side of a tree "that would not know when drouth cometh." There were a great many institutions needed in Brooklyn; and though the city and associations should do a great deal, yet there were wese many which should have the name of donors on them. Though there might be vanity in having one's name mentioned as donors, yet there was also pride in its circumstance. They were going to be the richest men in the globe. Men of gigantic fortunes were rising up. They were coming to days of prosperity, when men would think as little of millions as they did of hundreds, and he hoped there were many who would have their names sent down to posterity as benefactors to human kind. There were men who did their duty toward the State nobly. A statesman honest in purpose deserves the regards of all men. But a politician suggested something other than noble qualities, and was different from the person who gave all his influence to building the State, and would have something more on his gravestone than "born and died." Then came the discoverers of great truth for nations. They had not lived in vain. WATTS would live longer than WATT. His hymns were better than the other's machinery. A true hymn was a golden key God put into the hands of a man by which he could unlock the gates of heaven. There came men who by their life encouraged those round them to live better. But there stood highest of all, those who gave their life for the benefit of others. The memory of those would live forever—of those who had performed great and noble actions, and while they had followed worthily the footsteps of their Master on earth, they would be rewarded by being admitted to His presence in Heaven.

American and Foreign Christian Union—The Influence of Protestantism in Roman Catholic Countries.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Christian Union, was held last evening in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The proceedings were presided over by Mr. WILLIAM A. BOOTH, who, in a few remarks, stated the objects sought to be accomplished by the Union, and asked his hearers to join their earnest sympathy and support to advance the movement.

Rev. Mr. SCUDDER, Secretary of the Society, then addressed the meeting. He spoke of the progress made by Protestantism in Italy, France, South America and other Catholic countries, and alluded to the great and active part taken in this movement by the Society which he represented. He believed that all the false systems of religion would eventually cease to prevail, and in their place would rise up the truths of Protestant religion. Letters had been received from missionaries in Italy, and the statements which they contain concerning the real religious sentiment of the people were highly encouraging and favorable to the friends of the Society. Last Tuesday was the day on which drafts had to be sent to missionaries abroad. The President, not having sufficient funds to enable him to send to all the missionaries who must be supplied immediately with means, was sorely perplexed as to how he should obtain the money, but was soon relieved of his anxiety by the receipt of an ample amount from a lady member of Dr. CROSBY's Church.

Rev. Dr. CROSBY was the next speaker. He said that in the great contest against Romanism he was glad to see a change of tactics within comparatively a few years. He has seen that the violence and bitterness which in past years had characterized the discussion of Protestants on the Roman question had done more harm than good. The acts of the present day partook more of moderation and wisdom, and eventually they would have a good and lasting effect. He took the ground that there were multitudes of warm Christian hearts in the Roman Catholic Church, and they should be dealt with in a spirit of kindness and Christianity.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL spoke next. In reviewing the progress made by Protestantism in foreign countries, he thought he should not rely too much upon expectations. He was sorry to notice in his travels in Rome that the people who paid most homage to Romish ideas and proclivities were from Great Britain and America. With reference to the number of worshippers in the churches at Rome, the speaker said it, was very limited, and except on some special occasion did not equal the number of attendants at an ordinary evening prayer-meeting of one of our churches. In order to work a reform in the Romish Church it was necessary to adopt a system that would move the hearts of the people. Dr. HALL then dwelt briefly on the state of religion existing in Italy, France, Germany and Ireland, and advised a liberal circulation of gospel truths among the people of those countries.

Prof. R. HITCHCOCK followed. The estimated population of the world, he said, was about thirteen hundred millions. Of these about one-fourth were numerically Christians, one-half of whom were Roman Catholics. About eighty million belonged to the Greek and other Oriental churches, leaving about eighty million of Protestants. Romanism was not to be put down by hostile efforts, but by the enunciation of God's truths. Prof. HITCHCOCK then traced the history of Romanism from an early period up to the present time, and compared it with the rapid progress made by Protestantism throughout the world.

Rev. H. J. ACKER, District Secretary of the Union, appealed to the congregation to extend their liberal support in aid of the movement which engaged the attention of the Society. They needed, to carry out their purposes this year, $200,000, and he hoped this amount would not fail to be raised by sympathizers in the cause.

The meeting closed with singing and the benediction.

Sermon to Young Men by Rev. L. Cuyler.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this City has arranged for a series of sermons to young men, to be delivered during the present Winter by distinguished divines, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. WESTON's,) corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-first street.

The initial discourse of the series was delivered last evening by Rev. L. CUYLER, D. D., from Mathew, xxvi.—46: "Rise, let us be going." These were the words of the Saviour addressed to his three disciples when he came from the Garden of Gethsemane and found them sleeping when he had bidden them to tarry and watch until he came. The scene in the garden that night of the Saviour's agony was vividly portrayed by the speaker, and the travail of Christ eloquently, almost dramatically, connected with the approach of the centurions led by Judas, who had betrayed him. Christ came twice from the garden during the night and chided the disciples he had left at the gate to apprise him of the changes he knew was approaching, and the words of the Saviour on the first occasion, "What could ye not watch with me one hour?" and on the second visit, "Sleep on, now, and take your rest," led to the application of the text. The disciples had lost an opportunity that would never come to them again. The speaker then proceeded to address himself directly to young men, first asking them to recall the opportunities they have lost, for he did not doubt but each and all of his hearers have erected monuments wherein they have inscribed: "Here lies buried a lost opportunity." But while the past is irrevocable, the future can be secured. Because a boyhood has been wasted, a manhood need not be frittered away. JOHN B. GOUGH lost his youth through poverty and the bottle, but his manhood was gloriously redeemed; and one of Britain's greatest Admirals never trod a deck until he was forty-five, and then lived to carry his country's meteor flag through scores of victories. It was no reason to refrain from striving because striving begins late, but rather a reason that the striving should be earnest, uncompromising, unceasing. Hence his hearers could be Christians yet, their souls were not yet at the judgment seat, and they must remember that "it is never too late to mend." Let them not despair because their battle with evil has hitherto been unsuccessful, but remember how SHERIDAN, one of the nation's darling heroes, riding down the Shenandoah Valley in the grey mist of an October morning to the post of danger, snatched victory from the jaws of defeat. Face sin at close quarters, and it is vanquished, but the victory could not be gained unless man put his whole soul into the fight; unless he displayed the same earnestness in saving his spiritual life that he would in saving his temporal life. The speaker then exhorted to the full performance of Christian duties, and especially that of prayer, and said God invites us only to the highest duty, the loftiest pleasures. Dare we send an apology? Dare we, for fear of the jibes and jests of companions who may be dust to-morrow, neglect the duties God has imposed? Dare we trifle with eternity for the sake of time. The sermon was concluded with a touching anecdote of a poor Highland woman whose only daughter went astray in Edinburgh, and who always left her door unlatched, lest the daughter, returning in the late watches of some night, should be turned away and be lost to her forever. So the doors of Heaven were always unlatched; and come the sinner when he may, praying forgiveness, entrance is not denied.

"The Aimless Young Man"—Sermon by Rev. J. B. Dunn.

Rev. J. B. DUNN, of New-York, preached last evening in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, (Dr. CUYLER's,) on "The Aimless Young Man"—taking for his text: "Then I said, I have labored in vain; I have spent my strength for naught, and in vain." (Isaiah lxix., 4.) After discoursing at length upon the folly of a purposeless life, or one of mere worldly ambitions, the reverend gentleman besought young men to aim high, and to make the glory of God the great end of their being. He said, you may determine to be rich, and yet die a poor man; you may long for distinction, and yet never have it; you may sigh for pleasure, and be disappointed. All things around you may elude your grasp, but not so if you live for God. Lay up wealth in heaven, and you may increase it daily, and it cannot fail you. You offer a prayer for men—it shall not be lost upon the wind. You send a copy of the Scriptures to the destitute—it shall not be lost by the wayside. The aimless young men are found only outside the church. We would bid you look at some humble believer, like HARLAN PAGE, noiselessly pursuing his career and unostentatious Christian action, full of faith of prayer, ever studious of saving souls—dropping a word here and there like a harvest-seed—studying opportunities, sparing no effort, tasking every energy for his Master; and when his last work on earth shall have been done, his last word spoken, and his last prayer uttered, in the ripeness and symmetry of a perfected Christian character, going home to the reward of the Master's smile. You might divide such a life into infinitesimal fractions, and every one of these fractions would be of greater positive value than the lives of many an unchristian man of world-wide fame. Young man, you tread upon ground bought by hardships, tears and prayers; enfranchised by toil and blood, and institutions founded by the most devoted piety and anxious solicitude of our fathers. You are in a country the highest offices of which are within the reach of the humblest. You live in a day when public opinion is omnipotent; when everyone may do his part to mould that public opinion. You may pen a noble sentence or a paragraph, and it will travel through the nations into tens of thousands of families, and influence in its course millions of immortal beings. In this busy moulding age be no cypher; play well your part. Taking that mightiest of helps, the blessed Bible, as your counsel, up and make your influence felt for God and humanity! Whatever station in life you fill, be no laggard there! Throw your whole soul into the work. A man with this element of energy in his constitution, (and all may have it,) is never intimidated by difficulties. Alps rising on Alps are no check to his determined spirit. The tumultuous flood, the dashing foam, the lowering heavens, interpose in vain between him and his purpose. His energy bends the most adverse circumstance to his will, and that which affrights the timid inspires him with courage. Up and gird on the armor of God. Enlist under the banner of Jesus Christ, and let your powers, your faculties, your energies, your heart, all, all be His! Bright and glorious is the day before you; white and full are the fields that wait for you; girded and strong are the companions who will go with you! High above these sits the blessed Redeemer, holding a crown which will shortly be yours, if to Him you shall be faithful!

Sermon to Medical Students by Rev. Dr. Adams.

Last evening a sermon to medical students was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS at the Presbyterian Church in Madison-square. The text was the 19th verse of the 6th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians: "What! know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost?" The preacher said that it was a common but erroneous idea that the Christian religion referred to itself alone. This was not so; it had reference to all that was common to humanity. The stoic philosophers looked to the mind as distinct from the body, and thought the only good was in its cultivation and discipline. The epicureans, on the other hand, thought the body the chief, and the pleasures that could be procured through it the sole good worth seeking after. The Christian religion had reference to both the body and the soul, though the supremacy of the soul must ever be upheld by all teachers of the Gospel. The reverend gentleman then spoke of the influences of the mind on the body and of the body on the mind. Some had upheld the theory that all sin was due to the body, and that man was not responsible for the sins he committed. The poet SHELLY thought that a rigid diet and severe regimen might be used with some benefit by those who felt themselves prone to sin. Others placed the cause of men's sinful actions in the brain. A certain conformation of that organ predisposed them, they said, to the commission of certain sins. It was the duty of the physician of the body to watch the effect of the mind upon the body, and of the physician of the soul to note the effect of bodily ailments upon the mind. He had himself observed that certain diseases affected the moral qualities and left the intellectual faculties unobserved, while other diseases affected the intellectual faculties and left the moral untouched. The preacher then said that it was the duty of all to endeavor to preserve their health and to learn something about the human body, that the laws of health might not be violated. The Creator had decreed that a fearful retribution should follow the violation of these laws, and none could escape it. The Scriptures in various places inculcated the great lesson of temperance in all things. There might be even "an over doing in well doing which would prove an undoing." There might be intemperance in mental as well as in bodily things. The preacher spoke of the fact that we have no mention in sacred or profane history of any sickness or bodily ailments suffered by Christ. His temperance in all things was well known and often referred to. Of Christ's death on the cross he said, that the immediate cause of his dissolution was a question for physiologists, but he, the preacher, believed that the immediate cause of death was a rupture of the heart. The sermon was concluded with an earnest appeal to all to lay to heart the great truths of the Gospel, that when they put off this earthly body they might put on one that is incorruptible.

After the sermon Dr. ADAMS expressed his gratification at seeing so many young men present, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and invited all to attend his church whenever they had opportunity for so doing.

Farewell Missionary Meeting.

A farewell meeting to Rev. WM. T. MORRISON, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board, who, with his wife and children, is to sail on Monday next for Pekin, China, was held last evening in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway. The audience was not very large, owing, doubtless, to the condition of the weather. Dr. THOMPSON, the pastor, gave out the opening hymn, then read the 59th chapter of Isaiah, and afterward offered prayer. Rev. Dr. LOWRIE then spoke briefly upon the China mission, which he said was destined to be one of the greatest in which Christian men have ever been interested. The inhabitants of the Empire are more accessible now than they were a few years ago, and mission laborers there are perfectly safe. Rev. Dr. NEVINS then addressed the meeting, and spoke of the encouraging aspect of the Christian work in China. He had spent ten years of his life in that country, and was satisfied that this godly enterprise could not fail of success. He besought all his hearers to pray earnestly for the human instruments which the Lord has employed to accomplish His work among the heathen. A few earnest, touching words of farewell were then said by Rev. Mr. MORRISON. He solicited the sympathy and support of his Christian friends, who were soon to be forever left behind him as he went forth to his responsible task. Prayer was then offered by Rev. S. J. PRIME, D. D., the Doxology was sung, and the assemblage was dismissed with the Benediction. The ladies of this church have kindly remembered Mrs. MORRISON, the missionary's wife, with the gift of a purse of over $600.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 44 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 24 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 68 feet. Latitude, 40° 45' 58'' N.; Longitude, 73° 57' 58'' W.

Day and Date, 1868.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Feb. 2	30.350	30.183	30.080	30.204
Monday, Feb. 3	30.372	30.543	30.611	30.509
Tuesday, Feb. 4	30.432	30.300	30.400	30.377
Wednesday, Feb. 5	30.390	30.135	29.903	30.144
Thursday, Feb. 6	29.560	29.533	29.734	29.609
Friday, Feb. 7	29.912	30.130	30.334	30.125
Saturday, Feb. 8	30.482	30.531	30.372	30.462
Week mean				30.204
Maximum at 9 P. M. of Feb. 3				30.611
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Feb. 6				29.533
Difference, or Range				1.078

Day and Date, 1868.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Feb. 2	18.61	33.00	26.03	25.80
Monday, Feb. 3	5.05	10.82	8.02	7.96
Tuesday, Feb. 4	10.00	23.05	22.00	18.50
Wednesday, Feb. 5	13.00	23.05	27.03	21.23
Thursday, Feb. 6	27.05	38.05	26.00	30.66
Friday, Feb. 7	15.00	20.01	14.05	16.55
Saturday, Feb. 8	4.00	20.00	22.03	15.43
Week mean				19.44
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Feb. 6				38.50
Minimum at 6 A. M. of Feb. 8				.50
Difference, or Range				38.00

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M.	Mean distance per hour
				Miles.	Miles.
Feb. 2	W.	W.	W.	70.30	3.221
Feb. 3	N.	N.	N. N. W.	593.58	24.732
Feb. 4	W.	W. S. W.	W.	195.00	8.125
Feb. 5	W.	E.	E.	95.00	3.958
Feb. 6	N. W.	W.	N. W.	168.00	7.000
Feb. 7	W.	W.	N. W.	383.50	15.979
Feb. 8	N.	W.	W.	294.60	12.316

Day and Date, 1868.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Feb. 2	0.	10.	5.	5.00
Monday, Feb. 3	0.	0.	4.	1.33
Tuesday, Feb. 4	10.	6.	0.	5.33
Wednes'y, Feb. 5	6.	10.	10.	8.66
Thursday, Feb. 6	10.	7.	7.	8.00
Friday, Feb. 7	8.	0.	0.	2.66
Saturday, Feb. 8	0.	2.	10.	4.00

REMARKS—Snow on 5th and 6th; duration, 14 hours and 58 minutes; depth, 4.25 inches; water produced, 0.39 inches. Polar lights on 3d at 3:38 A. M.; pale, steady light. Lunar halo on 2d at 7:40 P. M.; ring perfect and sharply defined; inner diameter 27 degrees breadth of ring 3 degrees outer, diameter 33 degrees.

The Weather—Slippery Walking—Serious Accidents.

The rain yesterday falling upon sidewalks covered with ice and snow made the streets exceedingly slippery, and in many parts of the City unsafe for pedestrians. The streets were comparatively deserted during the entire day, everybody staying within doors unless called out by imperative duty. Of those who did venture out, few returned home without having had a fall, and of these some were attended with serious consequences, as the following casualty list will show.

At 1:30 o'clock, GEORGE G. RICH, No. 68 Canal-street, slipped and fell in Henry-street near Oliver, and broke his leg. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer CHRISTOPHER, of the Fourth Precinct.

At 4 o'clock MARGARET REILLEY, an old lady of 60 years, residing at No. 214 East Twenty-second-street, slipped in Fourth-avenue and broke her wrist. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 7 o'clock GABRIEL BERNARD, a boy of 17 years, living at No. 308 Fourth-avenue, fell in Twenty-fourth-street, near Lexington-avenue, and broke his left leg. He was taken home by Officer TURNER, of the Eighteenth Precinct.

At 8 o'clock GEORGE DOWDALL, 34 years of age, residing at No. 37 Mott-street, fell in Mott-street, near Hester, breaking his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer PHILLIPS, of the Sixth Precinct. Besides these many other similar accidents that were not reported doubtless occurred.

The heavy fall of snow, beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning and lasting until 9 o'clock A. M., being succeeded by the rain, which continued during the remainder of the day, the mass of snow upon the roofs and awnings, became very heavy, and the following very unusual accidents were reported:

At 2:30 o'clock the roof of a two-story brick stable in the rear of No. 138 East Eighteenth-street, fell in upon a number of horses, but they were all removed by the officers of the Eighteenth Precinct, without having suffered material injury.

At 2:36 o'clock the awning in front of No. 45 Elm-street fell upon DOMICK LANAHAN, who happened to be standing under it at the moment. The young man, who resides at No. 44 Elm-street, was severely injured internally and was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer VAN BUSKIRK, of the Sixth Precinct.

At 3 o'clock the awning at the corner of Avenue B and Eleventh-street gave way, falling upon MICHAEL DRISCOLL. He was but slightly injured, and was removed to his home, No. 242 Sixth-street, by Officer ABBOTT, of the Eleventh Precinct.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT THE PARK THEATRE.—A temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Kings County Central Temperance Association was held last evening at the Park Theatre. The building was filled. The audience was addressed by Mr. PENNINGTON, an inmate of the Inebriates' Home, Rev. Mr. WILLET, Superintendent of the Home, Mr. POGSON, and Mr. OSBORN. After speeches from all these gentlemen, the pledges were passed round, and a collection made, after which the meeting adjourned.

SEVERE FALL.—JOSEPHINE HOWARD, a middle-aged woman, fell upon some ice at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Smith-street, and broke her leg. She was taken to Dr. PENNY's drug store, where the limb was set, after which she was taken to her home.

BURNED TO DEATH.—BARBARA HEIFNER, a German girl, residing in Twenty-second-street, near Third-avenue, died Saturday night from the effect of burns received by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

ROBBERY.—Mr. MASON, residing in Bridge-street, near Myrtle-avenue, had his house entered on Saturday afternoon, by a thief, and about $60 worth of wearing apparel stolen therefrom.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE—ONE MAN SEVERELY BURNED.—About 6 o'clock last evening a fire, caused by an explosion, occurred in the Washington Kerosene Oil Works of CULLEN, MCEVY & CINO, Greenpoint, causing damage to the amount of $500. PETER MCEVY, brother of one of the proprietors, was severely burned about the face and hands. He was sent to the City Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILROAD DETENTIONS.—The 7:30 Washington train from New-York, Friday evening, met with an accident when opposite the Fish House on the meadows. The breaking of an axle of one of the sleeping-cars threw the third car from the rear directly across so as to block up both tracks. The passengers, some of whom were more or less bruised, took the forward cars, and before reaching Newark met with a similar accident to one of the other sleeping-cars. Meanwhile the 8:30 train from New-York came up, and was allowed to remain standing on the track until nearly 4 o'clock Saturday morning, with the thermometer down to eight degrees below zero, with but little fuel after midnight. One of the employes informed the passengers that cars would be sent to take them home, but when the patience of the passengers was pretty nearly exhausted he informed them that he supposed there was no one in Newark who dared take the responsibility of sending cars to their relief. At 1 A. M. a lady, who remarked that her children needed her at home, left the cars and started on a cold walk of about five miles to Newark.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS—THE GARROTING CASE.—In the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday, the trial of WILLIAM BROWN, on an indictment charging him with having garroted JOHNSON G. BALDWIN, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. In the Circuit Court the following cases were acted upon: ALTHEA REEVES, (one of the spiritualists,) for lewdness, sentence suspended; Henry Goble, larceny, fined $25; Daniel Snyder, assault and battery, fined $50; Jesse Simonson, assault and battery, fined $25; John Archers, assault and battery, fined $10; Morris Lenshaw, assault and battery, fined $10; Caspar Voght, assault and battery, fined $5; James McCormick, assault and battery, 60 days in County Jail; Thomas Bolston, assault and battery, 30 days in County Jail; Philip Masson, assault and battery, 30 days in County Jail; E. B. Manfield, two indictments for assault and battery, 30 days to County Jail on each; Michael Healey, assault and battery, fined $5.

SINGULAR AND FATAL SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—Saturday evening about 9 o'clock a colored man named ARCHIBALD WRIGHT slipped on the sidewalk, corner of Bloomfield and Seventh streets, Hoboken, and was fatally injured, his temple coming in contact with an iron fence. Officer DEWEY conveyed WRIGHT to his home, and physicians were called, but, without ever having rallied, the injured man died last night. The injury to the head caused total blindness and paralysis of half the body. The deceased, who was a whitewasher by occupation, has been a resident of Hoboken for over thirty years, and was well liked by the citizens. He was about fifty-five years of age, and leaves a large family in extreme poverty.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning an incendiary fire occurred in the carpenter-shop of W. B. FLYNN, corner of Brunswick and South Fourth streets, Jersey City, the interior of which was burned out. FLYNN's loss is $1,000, covered by insurance. Ten chests of tools belonging to the workmen were also destroyed.

NAVIGATION OF THE PASSAIC.—The Common Council of Newark have passed a resolution requesting Congress to make an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Passaic River from the Centre-street Bridge to Newark Bay Lighthouse.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 8—3 P. M.
Consols for money and the account, 93⅛@93¼.
U. S. Five-twenty Bonds ... 71⅜@71½
Illinois Central Railway Shares ... 87½
Erie Railway Shares ... 47½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 8—3 P. M.
United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¼@75⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 8—3 P. M.
Cotton is active. The sales to-day foot up 18,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:
Middling Uplands, on the spot ... 8d.@8⅛d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive ... 8d.
Middling Orleans ... 8¼d.@8⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 43s. for mixed Western; Wheat, 15s. 6d. for white California, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red; Barley, 5s. 6d. for American; Oats, 3s. 11d. for American; Peas, 45s. for Canadian; Flour, 37s. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 117s. 6d. for Winter cured extra prime Mess; Pork dull at 73s. for new Eastern prime Mess; Lard, 54s. 3d. for fine American; Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine American; Bacon, 39s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d.; Resin, 6s. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine pale; Spirits Turpentine, 30s. ℔ cwt.; Tallow, 43s. 3d. for American; Petroleum, 1s. 2d. for refined.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 8—3 P. M.
Whale Oil, £36 ℔ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 8—3 P. M.
PETROLEUM—53⅛ francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 8.
SUGAR—7½@8 real for Nos. 10 to 12, and 8½@10½ reals per arobe for Nos. 15 to 20, for Clayed, in boxes; Muscovado Sugar, 6@6¾ reals for inferior to common Refining, and 6¾@7½ reals for fair to good Refining. MOLASSES quiet at 5@6 reals. FREIGHTS on Sugar and Molasses are higher; small craft are in demand. BUTTER, 20@30 reals. CHEESE, 14@16 reals. HAMS, $15@$20. LARD, 15½@17½ reals. LUMBER, $20@$25 for White Pine, and $18@$20 for Pitch Pine. ONIONS, 9@10 reals. POTATOES, $4 50@$5 50. Exchange on London, 11½ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, ½ ℔ cent. discount; on New-York, in currency, 29@30 ℔ cent. discount; in gold, long sight, ½ ℔ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 8.
FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and declined ½c.@1c.; No. 1 easier at $2 08; No. 2, $2 01¾. CORN quiet at 81½c. for new. OATS quiet at 57¼c. RYE quiet and nominal at $1 57@$1 58 for No. 1, and $1 53@$ 54 for No. 2. BARLEY very dull and declined 4c.@5c.; Rejected, $1 88; No. 2, $2. PORK firm and all sorts are a shade higher; Straight Mess, $21 50; Country, $20 50; Standard, $21; Extra Prime, $16; Rumps, $14 50. Dry Salt Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c., loose; Green Shoulders, 8c., loose. HAMS firm and higher; Country Sweet Pickled, 12c.@12½c.; Cuts, 13c.; Green Hams, 11½c.@12c. ENGLISH MEATS firmer; Short Ribs, 10½c., loose. LARD quiet; held at 13¾c. DRESSED HOGS in fair demand; Pig, $8@$8 10; Light, $8 25@$8 50; Heavy, $9@$9 12½. LIVE HOGS moderately active, ranging from $6 12@$7. BEEF CATTLE steady at $6 1 @$7 12½. for fair to good shipping steers. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Dressed Hogs, 1,300 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 2,400 Dressed Hogs, 1,600 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 8.
FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT nominally unchanged. CORN easier, and in better supply; sales of ear at 84c. RYE dull at $1 60@$1 65. BARLEY quiet and easier at $2 30@$2 35. OATS declining; sales at 67c.@68c. COTTON active; Middling, 18¼c.@18½c.; sales, 4,000 bales on speculation. WHISKY unsettled and nominal. MESS PORK firm at $22 for new; old held at $21 50. BACON unchanged. LARD buoyant; sales, prime Leaf at 14c.; prime Steam at 13¾c. Gold firm at 141¾, buying.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 8.
FLOUR is in moderate demand, principally for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet but unchanged, at $2 45 for No. 1 Spring. CORN quiet at $1 28 for Old No. 1 Illinois. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED, unchanged; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 8.
COTTON active and firmer; Middling, 18¼c.@18½c.; sales, 5,200 bales; receipts, 4,168 bales; exports, 5,527 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES firm and tending upward. FLOUR firm but unchanged. CORN firm at $1 05. OATS unchanged. BACON—Asking 11½c. for Shoulders; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14½c. LARD—Tierces, 14¼c.@15c. Sterling Exchange, 152@153½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℔ cent discount; Gold, 140¾.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 8.
TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON AND HEMP dull. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT heavy. CORN dull at 83c.@85c. OATS quiet at 68c.@74c. BARLEY; Spring, $2 30; Choice Fall, $2 60. PROVISIONS firm. PORK nominal at $21 50@$22. BACON—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.; Dry Salt Hams, 11½c. LARD firm at 13c.@13½c. for tierces. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Corn, 4,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 8.
FLOUR dull and weak; favorite Spring Extras, $10@$10 50; Medium to Choice, $9 25@$10. WHEAT firmer; No. 1, $2 03; No. 2, $1 97. OATS dull at 57½c.@58c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 80c.@81c. for new shelled. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 8.
FLOUR dull; sales 234 bbls. Canada at $13 25; 100 bbls. Spring at $10 25; wheat quiet; sales small on private terms. CORN quiet; sales five cars new at $1 06 on track and two cars new at $1 06½@$1 07. Oats, Rye, Barley, Mess Pork, Lard, Hogs, and Highwines dull and nominal.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 8.
TOBACCO scarce; Lugs $5 25@$7 00; common to fair Leaf, $8 00@17 00. COTTON—17c.@17½c. Superfine FLOUR, $8 00@$8 25. LARD, 14¾c. MESS PORK, $22. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 12½. WHISKY, 26c.@30c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 8.
COTTON firm; Middling, 18½c.@19c. CORN, 80c.@82c. OATS, 80c. MESS PORK scarce at $24 50. BACON SIDES, 14c. BULK SIDES scarce and firm at 12¾c.@13c. SHOULDERS, 9½c. LARD, 13¼c.@14c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $9@$9 50.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Feb. 8.
FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—sales of Amber at $2 62½c.; No 1. Red Wabash at $2 50. CORN declined 1c.; sales at 86½c.@87c. for No. 1. OATS—Sales of No. 2 at 62c. RYE $1 62½c. for No. 1. DRESSED HOGS firm at $8 50@$9.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 8.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE buoyant at 55c. RESIN steady; No. 2, $2 55. COTTON advanced ½c.; Middling, 17½c. TAR firm at $2 20.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 8.
COTTON opened quiet at 18½c., and closed firm at 18¾c. for Middling; sales 2,500 bales; receipts, 2,189 bales; exports, 3,971 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 8.
COTTON active and advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales 2,000 bales; Middling 19c.; receipts, 1,809 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 8.
COTTON firm; sales 740 bales; receipts 820 do.; Middling 18½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 8.
COTTON opened quiet and firm, and closed active; Middling 18⅝c.; sales 1,860 bales; receipts 3,025 do.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK?—Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms? Oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness. Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. D. JAYNE's SANATIVE PILLS, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Allemannia	Feb. 11	New-York	Hamburg.
Siberia	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Feb. 15	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Feb. 15	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND PANAMA.

Henry Chauncey	Feb. 11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.
Fulton	Feb. 15	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *City of New-York*, close at the General Post-office at 11 A. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for China, Japan, Australia, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, New-Zealand, California, South Pacific, and Central America by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Siberia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails ... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ... 3 P. M.
North Mails ... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way ... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at ... 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall—Mr. Lowry, F. Keyes, L. Wertheims, Mrs. E. Riddell, J. G. Wilson, F. H. Hughes, J. B. Blackburn, J. B. Lewis and family, J. B. Lyons, G. R. Williams, B. Held, wife, child and servant, M. Muskheim and child, A. Ayres, N. R. Howe, Mrs. C. S. Way and 3 children, Mrs. L. A. Garber and 4 children, F. Oldmeyer, A. Sutherland, wife and child, W. Snearswith and wife, Mrs. J. Brewster, Miss S. J. Oliver, Master Butterfield, Mrs. H. J. Crumpton and infant, C. B. Hammond, Mrs. C. H. Hollister, daughter and child, G. Ellsworth, P. Frothingham, J. H. Marston, H. Reddington, H. R. Smith, J. H. Perkins, H. Rodgers, Mrs. R. A. Bush and infant, Mrs. O. Brower, infant and servant, F. C. Boardman, Capt. L. L. James and wife, John J. Potter, E. A. Whittlesey, Mrs. S. R. Carlton and 2 children, V. B. Roberts, A. O. Nichols, G. S. Harker, Mrs. A. L. Baker, W. F. Clark, N. H. Stevens, R. M. Donnelly, B. C. Franklin, David Shirley, B. Henrickson, W. H. Mills, S. R. Bristol, A. C. Phillips, S. S. Whitington, M. Sarber, J. St. Ouge, L. Duke, G. C. Wilkinson, Z. Robbins and sister, F. Richards, H. Vasselin, William Morrison, Mrs. C. Storey, J. W. Caveney, J. W. Mullin, H. Hildreth, F. Burnes, H. Hibbard, M. Hubbell, J. Beilot, J. S. Bingham, B. J. Bowles, wife and 2 children, G. Williams, E. Maynard, H. Hansen, J. H. Pierce, Wm. Peore, W. F. Nelson, D. Donnelly, P. Murphy, Mr. Duffield, wife, mother, brother, sister and 2 children, J. C. Grant, R. Kimball, Relam Ferbach, S. Ferbach, P. Burns, H. Rese, E. Jones, O. Griffith, R. Leyder, D. W. Strickland, W. Bedson, A. Jeffrey, J. Swann, E. Davis and wife, Chas. Bull, S. Benasconi, A. S. Herrews, Gen. P. A. Herran, H. G. Wills, W. Baillie, C. F. Blake, U. S. N., R. Meade, S. S. Montar, J. M. Nider, C. Douglass, A. Dunn, V. Hustado, P. Dominica and son, W. Richards, R. Havecock, J. Hesenar, H. Uneller, J. D. Outwater, and 59 in the steerage.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—Capt. D. Burroughs, F. H. Carpenter, A. Kempner, F. H. Pickbering, L. Lykler, Rich. McMekin, B. Myers, Benj. Thomas, Mrs. Cline, nurse and three children, J. S. Atkinson, Henry Hertz, Charles Weideman, Jas. Cole, H. P. Moller, John J. Beyle, Antonio Marsini, Antonio Gilliard, Henry Sherman, Wm. Laird, John Randall, Francis Williams, Geo. G. Waggoner, Jas. Danestation, L. Fahley, John Andrews, Mrs. Theomar, Jas. Doyle, Miss Doyle, Rich. Bleecker.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah—Dr. C. Lodge, wife and 3 children, Miss Watson, H. G. Lamar, A. H. Dewitt, L. Thatheimer, J. W. L. Corning, J. Wertheimer.

In steamship Gen. Meade, from New-Orleans—E. E. Spelton, J. Piame, Miss Annie Morgan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises ... 7 01 | Sun sets ... 5 28 | Moon rises ... 8 27
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook ... 9 19 | Gov. Island 10 02 | Hell Gate ... 11 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... SUNDAY, Feb. 9.

Arrived.

Steamship Rising Star, Connor, Aspinwall Feb. 1, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde—arr. 8th.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Vicksburg, Burton, Providence.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Dec. 27, with mdse. and 28 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.—arr. 8th. Jan. 1, in a violent gale of wind from the southward, lost fore and main lower topsails and yards; 11th, Wm. Seymour, colored seaman, died from bursting a blood vessel; 16th, in a violent gale from the N. W., carried away the second lower foretopsail-yard, lost sail, and other sails that were snugly furled blowing adrift and going to pieces; 21st, experienced a very violent gale from the northward, during the height of which the ship lay with her lee rail entirely under the water much of the time, and surging into the head sea with great violence, and when she righted the decks were completely filled with water, great quantities finding its way between decks; ordered the bulwarks to be knocked off to free the decks from water; has had the heaviest westerly gales that have been experienced for the last 30 years.

Ship Columbia, Robinson, Liverpool Nov. 27, with mdse. and 86 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.—arr. 8th. For the last 46 ds. has had continuous N. W. gales; lost five seamen and one passenger on the passage, and has had but three seamen able to do duty for the last 5 ds.; Dec. 22, had a very heavy gale from the N. W., in which carried away rudder-head and lost a whole suit of sails; Dec. 9, Edward Taylor, seaman, of Teneriffe, fell from the mizzen rigging and was drowned; Jan. 2, Henry Hunter, seaman, of Germany, fell from aloft on deck, and died from injuries received; 28th, Thos. McGuinness, of Ireland, passengers' steward, died of apoplexy, aged 28 years; 29th, Barney Stetheren, seaman, of England, died from exposure; Feb. 1, Michael O'Hara, aged 10 years, passenger, died from exposure; Jan. 22, John Burgoyne, seaman, fell in the forecastle, broke his back, and died from the injuries received; Jan. 13, lat. 37 25, lon. 50 05, passed the wreck of a vessel, apparently a brig of about 300 tons burden, water-logged and abandoned; had been but a short time in that condition; Feb. 2, lat. 38 41, lon. 67 21, passed the broadside of a vessel nearly under water, apparently a brig or a schooner, and appeared to have been but a short time in the water.

Ship Neptune, (Norw.,) Einersen, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to order. Feb. 5, at midnight, had a heavy gale from N. E., in 10 fathoms water on the New-Jersey beach, and by the exertions of Mr. Wm. Carroll, succeeded in getting the vessel off shore.

Bark Nanna, (Norw.,) Hensen, Seville 90 ds., via Bermuda Jan. 28, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales; put into Bermuda short of water.

Bark Andaman, (of Bath, Me.,) Otis, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly winds.

Bark Attila, (Aust.,) Sandrinelle, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig James Crosby, (of New-London,) Baldwin, St. Martha Dec. 11, Carthagena Jan. 6, and Hampton Roads Feb. 6, with mdse. to master. Has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales; put into Hampton Roads on account of head winds.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Demerara,) Perkins, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Feb 1, off Cape Hatteras, was in co. with bark M. A. Colson, bd. N. The J. R. N. had heavy weather, and lost and split sails.

Brig Homely, (of Jersey,) Le Dain, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., via Hampton Roads 7 ds., with coffee to Munzinger & Pitzipio. Has had N. W. gales since leaving Hampton Roads; split foretopsail and received other damage.

Brig Scio, (of Barbados,) Brown, St. Jago, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Hattie S. Emery, (of Portland, Me.,) Tilly, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to Moss & Ward. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Uniones, (Aust.,) Bonomo, Cahia 48 ds., with sugar to C. Ludmann & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig C. C. Colson, (of Belfast,) Perry, Sagua Jan. 24, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Minerva, Dissosway, Nuevitas 15 ds., with sugar to Thos. J. Owen & Co. The schr. Correct, for Philadelphia, sld. 3 ds. previous.

Schr. Henrietta, (of Saco,) Hill, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales. Feb. 5, lat. 38, lon. 72, had a gale from N. W.; carried away fore-gaff and split foresail.

Schr. Arctic, Ogden, Elizabethport, for Savannah.

Schr. Sarah Smith, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Northport.

Schr. Rainbow, Chum, Norfolk.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Feb. 8—Steamships City of London, for Liverpool; Columbia, Glasgow; Ville de Paris, Havre; Equator, St. Thomas; Cortes and Ladona, New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, Savannah; Charleston, Saragossa and Patapsco, Charleston; Hatteras, Richmond; Franconia, Portland; Glaucus, Boston; Acushnet, New-Bedford; ships American Eagle, for London; Palmerston, Antwerp; also, U. S. storeship Newbern, Norfolk and Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9—Arr. barks Annie McCann, from Ardrossen; Leparte, from Kennebunkport; brigs Arthur Eggleso, from Goree; Elsie, Miragoane.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9—Arr. steamship Jas. Adger, from New-York; schr. Minerva, Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9—The schr. Marion Gage, from Orchilla, with guano, put in short of provisions, and sailed this morning for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8—Sld. ship John Tucker, for New-York.

Arr. steamship Sierre Nevada, from Guaymas with advices to Jan. 27, and Mazatlan Feb. 1.

She left at Guaymas H. B. M. steamer Scout. The U. S. steamer Saginaw had sld. for Agiarampo.

Spoken, &c.

Broeershaven—Meck. bark, from Java for Derdricht, 60 ds. out, Jan. 10, lat. 23, lon. 38 10.

Dobera Milizza—Aust. brig, for Baltimore, Jan. 3, lat. 36 N., lon. 72 2.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Jan. 24, schr. Martha Maria, Dean, from New-York; schr. Oneida, Davis, New-York; 25th, brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, New-York; 26th, steamship Tyne, Hole, Jamaica; schr. Glengarry, Yates, New-York; 27th, brig Ethel Bolton, Pettigrew, New-York; U. S. steamer Marblehead, Levi Fitch, Carthagena; 29th, steamship Lafayette, Henneredine, Santa Martha; 30th, steamship Rising Star, Connor, New-York; 31st, schr. D. S. Wilder, Heather, New-York.

Sld. Jan. 24, steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, for New-York; 25th, schr. Whitney Long, Hayes, Cienfuegos; 27th, steamship Tyne, Hole, Carthagena; 28th, bark G[illegible], [illegible], Mexico; 29th, steamship [illegible], Knox, Jamaica; Hol. schr. C. W. Ewell, Gasse, Cienfuegos; brig Mary Agnes, Manson, Mexico; brig Sarah, Andrews, [illegible]; brig Leander, Smith, Mexico.

1868.

GREAT REDUCTION!!

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENT DUPLEX SKIRTS FOR THE MILLION.

THE WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS AND INTEREST OF THE LATE FIRM OF WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, AND HAVING MADE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINERY AND LABOR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE CELEBRATED

PATENT DUPLEX SKIRTS,

ARE NOW ENABLED TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL THEM AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. THEIR OBJECT IS TO PLACE THESE SKIRTS IN THE MARKET AT SUCH PRICES AS TO MAKE IT AN OBJECT FOR THE

MILLION TO PURCHASE

THE PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRT IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER SKIRT MADE. THEY ARE WARRANTED TO OUTWEAR ANY TWO OR THREE SINGLE STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, AND THE PRESENT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

MAKES THEM THE CHEAPEST BY FAR, AS WELL AS THE MOST DURABLE, STYLISH, GRACEFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT TO THE WEARER THAT IS MANUFACTURED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS of the PATENTED "METALLIC ENDS," SUSPENDERS of our own manufacture, EQUAL in STYLE and QUALITY to the BEST French Suspenders and at MUCH LOWER PRICES.

WEST, BRADLEY & CARY M'F'G CO.,

Warerooms and Office

Nos. 97 Chambers and 81 Reade Sts.,

NEW-YORK.

THE DEMAND FOR OUR
OVERCOATS $15,
PEA JACKETS $12,
STILL CONTINUE.
We are, therefore, MANUFACTURING them largely and IMPROVING THE STYLE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

THE SUN,
THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,
IS
THE NEATEST, THE CHEAPEST,
THE SHARPEST, THE SMARTEST.
HAS ALL THE NEWS
AND THE
LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.
SOLD ON CARS, BY ALL NEWSMEN, AND DELIVERED BY CARRIERS.
PRICE 2 CENTS.

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HH    HH   MMM      MMM   EEEEEEE
HH    HH   MMMM    MMMM   EE
HH    HH   MM MM  MM MM   EE
HHHHHHHH   MM  MMMM  MM   EEEEE
HH    HH   MM   MM   MM   EE
HH    HH   MM        MM   EE
HH    HH   MM        MM   EEEEEEE
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CURE OF DISORDER OF THE STOMACH.
New-York: My husband suffered from a disorder of the stomach, and has been entirely cured by HOFF'S delicious MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE.
MRS. E. DAFFERNER, No. 208 Rivington-st.

ITS EFFICACY UPON THE INCIPIENT STAGE OF TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.
I am most happy to say that it powerfully excites the activity of the lungs, and strengthens me enormously; the respiration is more free, the chest now expands unembarrassed, the cough diminishes.
New-Haven. PH. BENDER.

IT STRENGTHENS THE WHOLE SYSTEM.
My wife is greatly benefited by the use of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. It is a very efficacious remedy, which strengthens the nerves and the whole system.
C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 Ninth-av.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
THE ELEGANT STOCK OF THE OLD ESTABLISHED
"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE ROOMS,
to be disposed of within thirty days at greatly reduced prices. H. H. CASEY, No. 601 Broadway.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 161 Water-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 217, Feb. 8, 1868.
25, 2, 45, 39, 18, 52, 44, 8, 35, 64, 19, 50, 36.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 218, Feb. 8, 1868.
20, 3, 41, 58, 65, 8, 63, 4, 70, 75, 35, 37, 40, 61, 5.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 103, Feb. 8, 1868.
18, 10, 73, 48, 19, 18, 59, 78, 65, 29, 60, 41, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 104, Feb. 8, 1868.
40, 73, 25, 29, 61, 72, 46, 31, 56, 20, 23, 45, 67.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 183 Fulton-st.

THE GRAND
POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT AN
ASYLUM
FOR INVALID SOLDIERS
UPON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF
GETTYSBURG.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Association has the honor to announce that its thanks are sincerely tendered to the Press and the public for the generous indorsements and kind assistance which the enterprise has thus far received; and with every confidence in the complete success of the undertaking, an earnest appeal is made to the people to continue the good work with increased energy until the 24th of this month, when it is firmly believed the necessary funds will be raised to erect the Asylum.

Tickets $1 each, or ten for $9. They can be obtained at almost any store in this and adjoining cities, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price. Lists describing presents mailed free on application. Address

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
NO. 546 BROADWAY.

NOTICES OF THE FIRST FESTIVAL.

From the New-York Herald.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FUND CONCERT.

Last evening a concert in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for invalid soldiers took place at Irving Hall. Setting aside the attractive features of the programme, the object of the concert itself was quite sufficient to elicit a generous response, and long before the hour announced for the "opening march" the spacious building was densely crowded in every part. Indeed, seldom has Irving Hall presented such an appearance, for shortly after 8 o'clock standing-room was an impossibility—a fact which speaks volumes for the Gettysburg Asylum Fund. Among other things Miss Brainerd sang a few appropriate songs, which evoked hearty encores, with which, in every instance, she considerately complied, and the well-filled orchestra was quite au fait in the rendering of a grand national medley, which gained a good round of deserved applause. At the conclusion of the first portion of the programme, Maj. James Haggerty came forward and delivered a lengthened address on behalf of the object of the proposed asylum for the Gettysburg soldiers. Personally he was not identified with the matter more than to advocate the cause of the brave heroes who died in defence of their country's rights. He alluded in glowing terms to the brilliant deeds of the gallant warriors of Gettysburg, and passed a very high eulogium on the recent editorial in the *Herald* for its kind and liberal recognition of their merit and its warm advocacy in their behalf. Moreover he was exceedingly gratified to observe that the article from the *Herald* had been widely copied by prominent journals throughout the country, which he was assured would have the usual beneficial effect. Adverting to the American navy and the efficiency of ships on the sea generally, he alluded to the *Henrietta* as an example for all nations to follow, characterizing it as the acme of perfection and a model for the world. He was sure that though the Government had hitherto passed over the very praiseworthy object of the Gettysburg Asylum fund, no doubt through pressure of business, it would nevertheless meet with its deserved consideration and support. Major Haggerty retired amid loud applause, and the second portion of the programme was then proceeded with. The orchestra, under the direction of M. Theodore Thomas, played some pleasing selections from Rossini, Strauss and Verdi. "L'Eclair" was charmingly rendered by Miss Brainerd, and a determined encore had the effect of evoking the humorous "Barney O'Hea," which was greeted with loud tokens of approbation. The concert was subsequently brought to a close by a grand selection from "Il Trovatore," comprising the most popular airs in that favorite opera. Altogether the worthy undertaking was a decided success, whether in reference to the performances of the artists or in point of attendance, the latter having by far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its generous promoters.

From the New-York Daily Times.

THE GETTYSBURG MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The grand musical festival in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers came off, as advertised, last evening, at Irving Hall. The occasion drew together one of the largest audiences ever seen at Irving Hall, and so many persons applied for admission that at 8 o'clock there was no standing-room for the hundreds who arrived after that hour. The musical programme was under the direction of Theodore Thomas, assisted by his celebrated orchestra, Miss Brainerd, the distinguished vocalist, and Mr. G. Matzka, pianist. The performance was an excellent one, and the several pieces were repeatedly applauded by the enthusiastic audience present. After the overture Mr. Benjamin W. Hitchcock, manager for the Gettysburg Asylum Association, came forward and addressed the audience. He began by thanking them for their presence, and explained that the movement now inaugurated was a national one, and did not operate for the benefit of individuals. The people had erected a monument to honor the memory of the dead who laid down their lives on the field of Gettysburg, and now it was proposed to create an asylum for the reception of those veterans who suffered mutilation, or such severe wounds that they were incapable of supporting themselves. He urged those present to keep the work alive and enable the managers to erect an asylum that may be an honor to the nation and a benefit to the soldier.

Major James Haggerty was next introduced, and made a stirring speech in behalf of the wounded soldiers, and those who had fought and braved the perils of the battle field for the safety of the country, who now deserve to have a proper asylum for the remainder of their lives and be not compelled to grind out organ music at street corners for the stray pennies dropped in their hat. He was not ashamed to speak in favor of the Gettysburg Asylum Association, and he solicited the attendance at the concert because he had added his mite to the funds gathering in the hands of the treasurer. The several speeches were well received, and the audience appeared to be in the best of humor when the concert closed.

From the New-York Mercury.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM CONCERT.

A musical festival in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for invalid soldiers was held last night in Irving Hall. Three thousand persons attended. Mr. Theodore Thomas presided over the orchestra, and the vocalists were Miss Maria S. Brainerd and a full orchestra. At the conclusion of the opening march, Mr. B. W. Hitchcock, manager of the enterprise, appeared before the audience and explained the object and aims of the Association, and the earnestness which had been manifested in the undertaking. During the intermission between the first and second part of the programme, Major James Haggerty ascended the platform and made an appropriate speech in behalf of the cause. [illegible] Miss Brainerd was encored twice.

From the New-York Dispatch.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM.

Irving Hall last night was packed with an immense audience, and the concert was a complete success. [illegible] enterprise. He was succeeded by Major Haggerty, [illegible] the immortal band. [illegible]

New-York Sunday Times.

GETTYSBURG MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The grand musical festival in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers was held at the Irving Hall last Monday evening. [illegible] Mr. Theodore Thomas; [illegible] Miss Brainerd. [illegible] speeches were made by Mr. B. W. Hitchcock and Major Haggerty. [illegible] devoted to the building of the Asylum.

New-York Sunday [illegible].

A BRILLIANT GATHERING.

The Gettysburg Relief Fund Association held their first concert at Irving Hall on Monday evening. [illegible] Theodore Thomas' orchestra [illegible] Rossini's overture to "William Tell," Miss Brainerd [illegible] Arditi's "L'Estasi" and [illegible]

New-York Sunday Courier.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM.

The Grand musical festival in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for invalid soldiers, given at Irving Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Gettysburg Asylum Association, the principal ticket offices of which are at No. 546 Broadway, in this City, and No. 217 Grand-street, Brooklyn, was a complete success, [illegible] the Gettysburg Asylum Association [illegible] on the battle-field of Gettysburg is an assured institution. [illegible] address by Major James Haggerty was a noble appeal in support of the Asylum Association [illegible] marked and mutilated comrades.